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[SIXPENCE.]

PAUPERISM AND VAGRANCY IN ENGLAND.

THE relief of the deserving poor is considered a sacred duty in this country. Amid the multiplicity of taxes imposed upon the people of England, none is so willingly borne as the Poor-Rate. The amendment of the Poor-Law, commonly known as the New Poor-Law Act, of which the objects were to diminish pauperism, and to relieve the pressure upon property, which threatened, in some instances, to amount to a confiscation, was received by rate-payers generally without favour. Its severity did violence to the popular feeling. Its necessary stringency was looked upon as heartless cruelty and oppression, not so much by the poor themselves, as by those whose income was taxed for their support; and the whole machinery of the law incurred an amount of odium which has rarely been witnessed in the case of any other enactment. Gradually, the outcry has subsided; and it is now pretty generally acknowledged that the remedy, stringent as it may have been, was not a whit more stringent than the necessities of the case required; and that we have to thank the Poor-Law Amendment Act for checking a growth of pauperism which threatened to inflict the most serious evil and demoralization upon the country.

Few persons reflect upon the immense mass of poverty that lies a permanent weight upon the resources of the industrious and wealthy classes. Each parish knows its own burden, and, generally speaking, bears it without complaint. It does not embarrass itself, however, with any reflection upon the pauperism of other parishes, or upon the aggregate pauperism of England; yet the total amount is such as to cause serious reflections in the minds of all who may be induced to study the subject. No less than 1,400,000 persons, or about one-thirteenth of the whole population, were dependent upon the Poor-Rate in the year 1846; and there is a positive certainty that since that period the numbers of the poor have not diminished amongst us. To state the cost of this immense standing army of poverty at seven or eight millions sterling per annum, would probably be to underrate it very considerably. Yet even this large sum, supposing it to be the full extent of the legal and compulsory levies made upon the parishes of England for the support of the poor, does not relieve society from the presence and importunity of vast shoals of the destitute. It does not put an end to street and highway mendicancy, or secure

the rate-payer from frequent appeals to his pity, by vagrants of all kinds—from the orphan child, who is really starving, to the child sent out on system by vicious and criminal parents to prey upon society; and from the unfortunate man or woman overtaken by real calamity, to the professional beggar who prefers idle and vicious mendicancy to honest labour. Neither does it by any means realise to the mind the total amount that deserving and unfortunate poverty, and undeserving vagrancy, combine to draw from the productive resources of the nation.

As regards the deserving poor, there neither is nor ever was any disposition on the part of society to cast off, or even to murmur at the duty of maintaining them. The burden is cheerfully borne, and the whole mind of the nation is so deeply impressed with the absolute necessity, the paramount justice, and the Christian charity of a wisely, and indeed liberally, administered Poor-Law, that there is no fear that the English people will ever err on the side of too much economy in the relief and maintenance of the sick, the aged, and the impotent, and of the really suffering and meritorious poor. But the people of England, liberal as they have ever been in this respect, are beginning to draw a wider distinction than formerly between the deserving and the undeserving; between the pauper willing to work but unable to obtain employment, and the idle and worthless vagrant; between the man whose poverty is his misfortune, and him whose poverty is his trade; and between the swarms of involuntary paupers, and the still greater swarms of professional mendicants and depredators, which infest and pollute society. It is high time that it should be so. Within the last nine years an evil of enormous magnitude has sprung up in the country, which threatens, unless it be speedily checked and extirpated, to be productive of the most deplorable consequences. A Parliamentary Blue Book which has just been published on the subject of "VAGRANCY," and which consists of Reports from the Poor-Law Inspectors, and communications on Vagrancy from Boards of Guardians and individuals interested in the subject, throws a fearful light upon this social disease, and the causes that have produced it.

The system established in the year 1839, of relieving vagrants or "tramps" at the Union Workhouses, by giving them a night's lodging, their supper and breakfast, either for nominal work, or without work at all, has, in the interval, raised a multitudinous host of tra-

velling paupers, who traverse the country from end to end, and levy contributions upon the rate-payers. These armies of pauperism put up at the "Union" as richer men do at hotels—with this difference, that they pay nothing for their accommodation. They insist upon lodging and food as a matter of right, and not of favour; and carry with them, wherever they go, rascality and insolence, disease and filth, vice and crime, and all imaginable abominations. The steady increase of their numbers is the most alarming circumstance connected with them. Upon this point the reports of all the inspectors and the communications of all the Boards of Guardians agree. We select a few from amid the mass. The clerk of the Stockport Union, writing under date of the 5th of February, 1848, to the Poor-Law Board, says:—

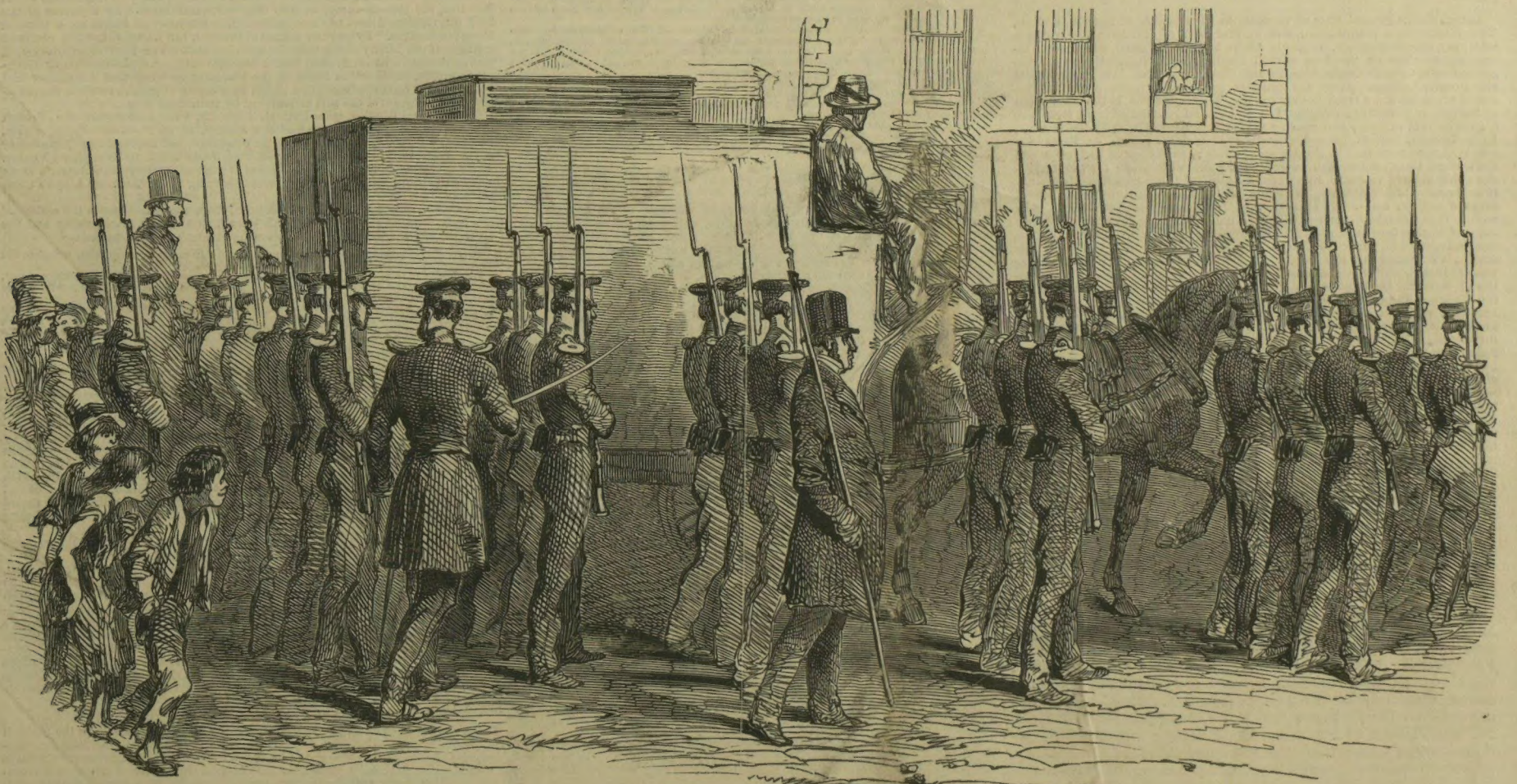
The majority of the tramps and vagrants are professional mendicants, wandering about the country, without any ordinary and daily trade in life to get their living by. This is openly avowed by most of them, who boldly say they have been in every workhouse in the kingdom, and will never work so long as they can get a bed, a pound of bread, and a pint of gruel a day; and they visit the different workhouses at periodical intervals of from two to six months. Infectious cutaneous disorders are common among them, and their conduct appears to be getting daily more insubordinate and lawless. The facilities afforded by the vagrant wards of the Union workhouse seem much to increase the numbers who follow this vagabondising life.

The clerk of the Loughborough Union writes:—

It has been ascertained that, during the year ended 31st December last, 4022 vagrants were relieved in the workhouse of this Union, consisting of 2338 English, 1527 Irish, and 157 Scotch; and as the whole charge of their maintenance falls upon the parish of Loughborough, on account of the workhouse being situated there, it has produced great dissatisfaction amongst the rate-payers, and complaints have been frequently made to the Board of Guardians upon the subject. The Guardians also desire me to state that it is of very common occurrence, infectious disorders are introduced into the workhouse by the admission of vagrants. Great numbers of those relieved last year in this workhouse (particularly Irish) brought the fever into the workhouse with them, thereby entailing much expense, and even rendering it necessary to erect a fever ward for their reception. It should also be observed, in conclusion, that the conduct and behaviour of the vagrants while in the workhouse is, generally speaking, of the very worst kind. They set all order and regulation at defiance, and frequently commit offences for the avowed purpose of being committed to prison.

The petition of the Boston Board of Guardians to Parliament sets forth—

That the number of wayfarers applying for relief at the workhouse of this Union continues alarmingly great. That a great portion of such wayfarers are



professional mendicants, wandering about the country from union to union, in order to obtain food and lodging, without any ordinary trade or occupation in life, is but too evident from the frequency of the return of the same individuals to the workhouse of this Union. That there is no vagrant or other statute in existence sufficiently stringent to check the increasing impositions before complained of; and that, if such impositions are allowed to continue unchecked, they will speedily become a source of very serious evil to the United Kingdom.

The Guardians of the City of London Union tell the same story. They represent to the Poor-Law Board, under date of the 11th of January—

That the rate-payers of the City of London are very much aggrieved by the enormous burthen cast upon them for the support of what are termed the "casual poor." That the term "casual poor" comprehends within its meaning all those persons who, from various causes, are wandering within the Union in a state of destitution, but are neither settled nor resident therein. That in every large town, and especially in this metropolis, the "casual poor" consist of not only those who, from want of work, misfortune, or illness, are compelled to seek assistance from the poor's rates, but those also who may be classed as idle tramps and mendicants, who seek to live upon the bounty of the public, and to take advantage of the provisions made by law for the really necessitous. That, previous to the formation of the Poor-Law Unions throughout the country, this large class of persons was comparatively unknown, or but little heeded; but the greater facilities afforded for the relief of destitution, by the appointment of Union officers, has not only properly encouraged the application of those who need assistance, and thereby prevented much suffering and distress, but has induced the idle and profligate, under the plea of destitution, to throw themselves upon the public support.

They further show, by a tabular statement, that the number of tramps relieved in 1839 was 356 only, at a cost of £324; that in 1840 it increased to 2403; in 1841, to 11,203; in 1842, to 26,713; in 1843, to 43,575; and that in 1847 it was 41,743, at a cost of £4416. The memorial of the Board of Guardians of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields is to the same effect. It states—

That, previously to the year 1839, the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields experienced but little inconvenience from applications for relief from what are called casual poor. That such applications were of rare occurrence until the year above mentioned; when persons, having no known place of abode, applied before this date, their demands were generally met by the affording some relief in food, and occasionally a night's lodging. That the numbers of these vagrants applying for relief began gradually to increase during the year 1839, when 707 such persons received admission into the workhouse of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. That in 1840 the number of such admissions was nearly doubled, as in that year it amounted to 1376. The mischief rapidly extended, until, in 1846, as many as 6308 casuals or vagrants were admitted; and in the last year, 1847, no less than 11,574 admissions of tramps, including wives and children, took place.

The Clerk of the Monmouth Union writes:—

I am directed by the Board of Guardians to state that the number of vagrants is fearfully on the increase: they seem to travel in troops, separating on leaving the workhouse in the morning, for the purpose of begging, and meeting at the next workhouse in the evening. That all the infectious diseases in the workhouse during the past year have been introduced by tramps; and that they have been put to much expense by their tearing their own clothes, and breaking the windows in the workhouse. I am also to call your attention (with a view to its alteration) to the hardship imposed on the parish of Monmouth, bearing the whole amount of relief given to this class, charged to them.

The Master of the Cosford Union Workhouse, under date of the 24th of January, says:—

That mendicancy is on the increase there can be no doubt; and I fear it will continue to increase so long as this class can, with impunity, claim supper and a lodging in a workhouse without being required to work for the same, for they take care to avoid coming in till a late hour in the evening.

From all that I have witnessed in the general behaviour of vagrants, I take for granted that a vast amount of demoralization is carried into every part of the country by the streams of vagrants and mendicants constantly floating therein.

A large number also of this class is to be found in the gaols of the rural districts, the other portion being chiefly agricultural labourers, who, whilst there, may be considered pupils in the school of crime, learning from these vagrants to carry back to their villages the amount of knowledge theoretically acquired in felonious practices, and which, I am sorry to add, is speedily brought to bear in reality after their liberation.

Mr. Grenville Pigott, a Poor-Law Inspector, whose district includes portions of Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, is still more emphatic. He says, in a letter dated the 18th of December last, that the number of tramps applying for and receiving board and lodging at the Union Houses, which for the six months ending 30th of September, 1846, had amounted to 18,533, had increased for the six months ending on the 30th of September in the following year to 44,937. He adds, that—

For the most part these vagrants are the refuse of society, spending the day in idleness, begging, plunder, and prostitution, and repairing at night to the workhouse on their route, or where they expect the best treatment, instead of to the low lodging-houses to which they used to resort. They thus traverse the country in every direction, to the great prejudice of the industrious poor; this system of relief affording great encouragement to sturdy beggars and vagabonds, who prefer a life of idleness and vice to honest industry. There can be little doubt, that, as the certainty of obtaining a night's lodging and food gratuitously has become more generally known amongst this class, coupled with the entire absence of any effectual inquiry into their habits or course of life, their resort to workhouses has greatly increased, and will no doubt continue to do so.

Sir John Walsham, another Inspector, reports of his district, that—

As regards the general state of vagrancy in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and in that part of Hertfordshire which is under my superintendence, vagrants are to be found in great and, I fear, increasing numbers on the lines of road leading from Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, through Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, into Hertfordshire and towards London. Along the northern and eastern parts of Norfolk, vagrants are much more rare; neither are they very numerous in the other parts of Norfolk or in Suffolk, although I hear growing complaints from Boards of Guardians that vagrancy is increasing very inconveniently in and near Norwich, Lynn, Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Sudbury, and other towns. In Essex, vagrants abound more than in Norfolk and Suffolk; but, except at Colchester and Chelmsford, their numbers fall very short of those with whom the Cambridgeshire Unions have to deal. Everywhere, however, these casual wayfarers exhibit the same idle, turbulent, and filthy habits which characterize the lowest dregs of society; and everywhere, likewise, their especial aversion seems to be work. It is remarkable, however, with what telegraphic despatch the whole corps of tramps become acquainted with any altered circumstance bearing upon their relations with particular Unions. In the North Wiltford Union, for example, it happened that two months ago the stock of junk for oakum-picking was exhausted, and the Guardians, not then appreciating sufficiently the necessity of enforcing the provisions of 5 and 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, delayed to authorize the master of the Dodington workhouse to procure a fresh supply. In the very next week the number of vagrants, which had for some time previously averaged about twenty per week, increased to forty-five, in the second week to fifty-seven, in the third week to seventy-five, and then, oakum-picking having been resumed, the number as rapidly decreased till it reached the usual average. I remember also, that having to investigate, in 1846, a charge against the master of the Swaffham workhouse, of having unduly forwarded a vagrant and his wife from Swaffham to Lynn, it transpired that this couple were on their road from Kent to Coventry; that at Swaffham they were told that through Downham, and not Lynn, lay their direct road to Coventry; but that they declined to go to Downham, alleging that they well knew (they had never been in Norfolk before) that vagrants were set to work at Downham and not at Lynn (which is the fact), and that to Lynn, though some miles out of their way, they would therefore go.

In the summer months vagrancy is a pleasanter occupation, and then they find the workhouses such convenient lodging-houses or hotels, that they behave better; nevertheless, work is their especial aversion; and in most of my workhouses now they are set to work, whilst in Ipswich and other gaols work has been abandoned. They are often found, at all times of the year, destroying whatever they can in all Union houses where work is required. I feel almost convinced that this estimable fraternity have bound themselves by a vow always to resist even to being committed to prison, the prescribed task of work.

We have not space for further extracts. The volume is full of information of the same kind, and discloses a truly awful state of society. It seems to us that these tramps have no claim upon the Poor-Rate at all; that the Union Workhouse is no place for them; and that Poor-Law Guardians are not the officers that should be entrusted or burdened with their management. The Criminal Law, not the Poor-Law, is that which should be cognizant of their deeds, and which should undertake the task of dealing with them. Nevertheless, there is much in the recommendation of Mr. Hawley, another Inspector, in which we cordially concur. He says that—

Hard work and the abridgement of the time which is usually given to begging, appear to be the true principle upon which to found an amended code of repressive regulations against vagrancy. And if it shall be considered advisable to

maintain and extend the plan of relieving vagrants in properly arranged receptacles attached to the workhouses, the condition of such relief should be an increased amount of labour, as compared with that now performed by them, and an extension of the time for its performance to at least six hours. Should any plan of out-door labour be suggested as preferable, then it may be proper to consider how far the agency of mendicants might be applied to carry out the salutary measures for the health of towns, and whether the cleansing of sewers, removal of night soil, scavenging the streets, &c., might not be imposed upon those whose character bears a strong resemblance to the "sturdy beggar" of former times. As regards the Irish mendicants, it may be a question whether more stringent laws for their removal ought not to be enacted, and whether they might not be compelled, subsequent to their removal, to labour on any public works which may be established in Ireland for that purpose, for certain periods commensurate with the nature of the offence of which they may have been guilty, under the provisions of any new Vagrant Act which may be introduced. In order, however, to render any such plans effectual, a more rigid system of prison discipline must be established, since it is obvious that any coercive system out of doors must fall when it is known that resistance to it will secure to the refractory offender easier employment, a more liberal diet, and reater general comforts within the walls of a house of correction.

The subject is one of very urgent importance, and we trust it will excite the attention which it merits.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The leading topic of the week in Paris continued to be the election of the President of the Republic, and the various contingencies dependent thereon. The rejection, by the National Assembly, on Saturday last, by a majority of 602 to 211, of the amendment pressed by M. Flocon, that the President should be elected by the Assembly, gave rise, in the early part of the week, to various surmises and reports relative to a Ministerial crisis.

The immediate resignation of General Cavaignac, through mortification at a decision which it is considered has virtually deprived him of the chance of election to the First Presidency of that Republic which, in the hour of its greatest peril, his military genius, energy, and true patriotism saved from the most appalling destruction—was very generally rumoured. On the other hand, it was stated that General Cavaignac would retain his post as Provisional head of the Executive, and endeavour to form a new Cabinet—the present Cabinet, which had in the first instance agreed to remain in office till after the passing of the Constitution, having resolved to retire immediately after the passing of Chapter V., which has reference to the Executive power, and that in that event General Cavaignac would endeavour to form a Provisional Cabinet, composed of MM. Dufaure, Vivien, Barthélemy, St. Hilaire, General Changarnier, Léon de Malleville, Garnier Pagès, and Duclerc.

Amongst the causes which were said to have determined the vote of the Assembly, one was the alleged fear that, if General Cavaignac were elected President, he would ally himself with the ultra-democrats and Montagnards. Another, more probable, was the consideration of the effect which a vote delivered against the election of the President by universal suffrage would have upon their own return at the next election; indeed it was generally believed, that, with the exception of Paris and one or two of the great manufacturing towns, the members who voted in the minority would generally fail to obtain another return.

Again, it was said that the esteem and the respect of the public for Gen. Cavaignac had in no respect diminished; but that the general remark, "We do not get on—we are precisely where we were on the 1st of July," implied a desire to try somebody else.

The candidates for the office of President of the Republic had begun to declare themselves with more boldness than formerly. Louis Napoleon was avowedly in the field. M. Thiers was to be brought forward by his friends. General Cavaignac would have the support of the Republicans *de la veille*. M. de Lamartine was also spoken of; and Count Molé, though he professed to be anxious to continue out of office, was likely to be brought forward by an influential body of the Moderate and Reactionnaire parties.

The minority in the vote of Saturday evening was composed of the moderates of the Republicans of the "eve," combined with a certain portion of the ultra-democrats; the latter party were divided, one part going with MM. Flocon and Etienne Arago, and voting with the Ministers, all of whom as well as General Cavaignac and the President of the Assembly, voted against universal suffrage.

The Councils-General of the departments have been elected. The Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and other superior officers of these departmental bodies, have always been regarded as the surest indices for the expression of the prevailing sentiments on political subjects in the various departments, and in all of them, with but two or three exceptions, Conservatives or Anti-Republicans have been elected. Even in the department of the Eure, where it was considered the claims of M. Dupont de l'Eure, the Nestor of the Assembly, and the object of universal respect, would be predominant, and that he would have been returned almost unanimously, the Duke de Broglie, ex-Minister of Louis Philippe, has been returned. Though they have but just assembled, the first question to which the Councils in their debates have addressed themselves, is a virtual protest against what they consider an arbitrary encroachment on their rights and privileges, and a violation of their freedom of discussion committed by the chief of the Executive. They have been convoked, it appears, only to apportion the departmental contributions. They declare that they have a right, which they will exercise in spite of the restriction thus attempted to be imposed on them, to discuss questions of general policy, and some of them have commenced already by voting memorials to the Government in favour of the election of the President by universal suffrage.

The question of the issue of some sort of paper money continues to engage much attention.

Although the Committee of Finance and Legislation have come to the decision to recommend the Assembly to reject the proposition of creating two milliards of *bons hypothécaires* having a forced currency, they have expressed a wish that the Assembly should turn its attention to the establishment of a system of territorial credit, the paper of which should have a voluntary currency, as is done in Germany and in Poland. In furtherance of this desire, a proposition has been presented by M. Wolowski. It will be referred for examination to the proper Committees if the Assembly should decide on rejecting the previous proposition above alluded to. The principal clauses of the measure proposed by M. Wolowski are as follows:—

Art. 1. Each proprietor of landed property may demand from the treasury the delivery of a certain amount of *obligations hypothécaires* equivalent to the principal of the land-tax capitalised on the footing of five per cent.

Art. 2. No privileges nor legal mortgages can take precedence of these *obligations*, which will enjoy all the rights accorded to the tax, and the interest of which, in addition to the sinking fund and the expenses, shall be placed on the footing of five per cent., and become payable by twelfths at the same time as the tax.

Art. 3. These five per cent. shall be divided as follows:—1. The *obligations hypothécaires* will enjoy for each 100f. an interest of one centime per day, or 3f. 65c. per annum, payable half-yearly to bearer. 2. One per cent. to be devoted to a sinking fund. 3. Thirty-five centimes are to be paid to the treasury for administrative expenses, and to take the place of the duties levied on loans and on mortgage inscriptions.

Art. 4. There shall be every six months a drawing of the *obligations* issued; those designated by this drawing shall be immediately reimbursed at par as far as there are sums disposable for that purpose. The sinking fund shall be augmented every six months by the interest on the liquidated *obligations*.

Art. 5. The debtor may at any time pay off the whole or part of the debt not yet sunk, by paying into the treasury an equal sum in *obligations*, which shall be immediately cancelled. In all cases the sinking fund of one per cent. will completely liberate the debtor in forty-two years.

Art. 6. The *obligations hypothécaires* will be detached from the *Grand Livre* of the *Dette Publique* opened at the treasury. They will be for 100f., 200f., 500f., 1000f., 5000f., and 10,000f.

In the course of the day the usual gangs of dissolute and disorderly men who assemble outside the barriers on Sundays, were more numerous and more turbulent than usual, and so much so in some places as to require a military force to overawe them. They made no resistance, however, and scampered off at the approach of the Mobiles and the Republican and Marine Guards.

The short extempore speech of Louis Napoleon, in the National Assembly on Monday, was on Tuesday commented on by the ultra-Republican journals with much vivacity. "As an oration," say all the Republican commentators, "never was one more unhappy, never was failure more decisive." The *National*, whose democratic principles account for its hostility to the Prince—observed, in terms in which the absence of civility and good-nature are remarkable—"To render this miserable exhibition complete, it only required the presence of the electors who returned M. Louis Bonaparte." Even the foreign German accent of the Prince was ridiculed.

During the week, the most contradictory reports continued to prevail as to the determination of General Cavaignac with respect to the Ministry. According to some persons, the Ministerial crisis was for the present adjourned; others asserted that MM. Dufaure and Vivien were forthwith to join the Cabinet; while others again said that General Cavaignac and the whole of his colleagues were determined to retire. The entry of MM. Dufaure and Vivien into the Ministry would raise a tempest among the Republicans *de la veille*, with whom the former especially was no favourite. It was M. Dufaure who brought forward the motion for the dotation of the Duke of Nemours, which was the cause of the fall of the Ministry of which he was a member. M. Vivien was Prefect of Police under the Orleans dynasty; and he was raised afterwards by M. Thiers to the office of Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals. One thing certain was, that the difference between Count Molé and M. Thiers on the subject of the amount of support that ought to be given to the present Government, was calculated greatly to strengthen the position of General Cavaignac. M. Thiers thought that, as the parties now in power had brought upon themselves their present difficulties, they ought to be left to get out of them as they best could; while Count Molé, with more patriotism, declared that, for the sake of the country, nothing should be done at the present momentous and critical period to weaken the Government, which was the only bulwark against anarchy and disorder. A split of this kind between the most important personages of the Opposition must necessarily strengthen the Government. The alleged declaration of General Cavaignac that he will retain office until the election of the President of the Republic, and the increasing probability that Prince Louis Napoleon will be nominated, were the chief subjects of conversation in political circles towards the close of the week.

General Cavaignac's known *loyauté* was a pledge for the correctness of the report that he will remain in office until the choice of President. It was added, however, that he recommended that the election should take place as soon as possible (some already name the 15th of November). The Committee of the Constitution came in General Cavaignac's view of the expediency of terminating with all speed the provisional system that now obtains. At a recent meeting of that committee, they summoned before them the various representatives who

had given notice of their intention to propose amendments to the draft of the Constitution, and representing to those members the great inconvenience that would arise from the discussion of the number of new points and questions involved in their amendments, prevailed on them to reserve them until the discussion of the organic laws. It was considered probable, therefore, that the Constitution would be voted and revised by the end of the present month.

On the subject of Prince Louis Napoleon's election for the Presidency of the Republic, it is understood that returns to Government from the departments, and letters to the representatives of all the constituencies of France, concur in showing that 60 of the 86 departments of which the Republic consists are in his favour.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—To-day's proceedings were of considerable interest, though no speeches of any particular superiority were delivered.

At the commencement of the sitting several amendments were proposed with the view of modifying in various ways the mode of electing the President defined in the project of the Constitution. These were severally rejected, after very little discussion, when, finally, the 43d article, declaring that the President shall be elected by universal suffrage, by ballot, and by an absolute majority, was carried by a majority of 627 against 130.

The article 44 was then discussed, which is to the following effect:—That if no candidate shall obtain more than half the entire number of votes delivered, the National Assembly shall elect, by ballot, one of the five candidates who shall be highest on the poll. This was finally adopted; but an amendment in the original article was also adopted, which substituted two millions of votes as the lowest number which can render the election valid, for three millions, as proposed in the project.

The article 42, which had been postponed, declaring that the President must be a native of France and a French citizen, was then debated. M. Anthony Thourret proposed an addition to this, excluding every member of the Royal and Imperial families. This was opposed by the members of the Committee, and supported by MM. de Ladre and Reynaud. In the midst of this part of the debate, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte entered the House, and, ascending the tribune, protested against the name of pretender, which was continually fixed upon him. He declared that he assumed no character except the honourable one of the nominee of 300,000 French citizens, who had twice returned him. The speaker's manner and style of expression were peculiarly infelicitous, and the speech, short as it was, was considered a complete failure. M. Thourret's amendment was, with some others to the same effect, put to the vote and severally rejected, M. Louis Bonaparte abstaining from voting. Article 42 of the Committee was therefore adopted.

"Art. 45. The President of the Republic is elected for four years, and is not re-eligible until after an interval of four years," was next read, and, after the rejection of some amendments, adopted, and the Assembly rose.

TUESDAY.—M. Bixio, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair at a quarter to one.

The President: The tribune is to M. Pierre Bonaparte, relative to the minutes of yesterday's sitting. (Marks of curiosity.)

M. Pierre Bonaparte: I have demanded permission to speak, in order that it may be well known here and elsewhere, that in this Assembly there are not pretenders, but representatives of the people, who have given to the democratic Republic an oath of fidelity, which they will never violate. (Hear, hear.) They will not suffer that a qualification be given to them which is equivalent to that of hypocrite and traitor. (Movement.) I declare that I regard here as a pretender to a monopoly of insolence, and as a false brother, whatever man shall thus think fit to run down his colleagues. (Agitation.)

The matter then dropped. The order of the day was the discussion on the various propositions brought forward relative to *crédit foncier* (a system of paper-money founded on real property).

After a confused conversation on the mode of conducting the discussion, the priority was given to the proposition of MM. Turck and Prudhon.

The project was attacked with great force and ability by MM. Thiers and Léon Faucher. The former declared that to compare this project with the assigns of the old Revolution would be a foul slander on the latter; to vote the measure then under discussion, would be equivalent to voting the immediate ruin of the country. M. Léon Faucher maintained that the project would be tantamount to spoliation, and would lead to bankruptcy and ruin.

The Minister of Finance also opposed it, and took occasion to make a statement on the state of the French Treasury, which he represented to be satisfactory.

Ultimately the debate was adjourned, and the Assembly rose. WEDNESDAY.—The debate on the *crédit foncier* was resumed, and, after several members had spoken, cries of "Enough!" arose from all sides, and the President having consulted the Assembly, the general discussion was closed.

The Minister of Finance then asked that it should not proceed with the discussion of the articles; and upwards of twenty members having demanded a division, the operation immediately commenced, and gave the following result:—

Number of Voters	..	..	..	..	..	788
Absolute Majority	..	..	..	..	..	395
For the Discussion	..	..	..	..	..	210
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	578

The Assembly was accordingly rejected.

The Assembly afterwards repealed, without any discussion, the law of the 10th of April, 1832, which banished the family of Napoleon from the French territory.

M. Sénard next rose, and laid on the table a project of decree destined to provide, during the six winter months, for the wants of the indigent population of Paris. The Minister proposed to the Assembly to authorise the city of Paris to contract a loan of 6,000,000f., and to vote a subvention of 500,000f. per month, or 3,000,000f. for the same object.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 6th inst. state that four encounters had taken place in the Maetztrago between the Royal troops and the insurgents, in which the latter lost several killed, and amongst them some chiefs of note. According to the *Clamor Publico*, Cabrera was on the 29th ult. at Vidra, collecting his forces, with a view, no doubt, to attempt some *coup-de-main*.

Next month the Duchess of Montpensier will come to Madrid for a short time. The Palace of San Juan is to be made ready for her.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT, LOMBARDY, &c.—Accounts from Turin, of the 6th, state that on the 26th ult. an attack had begun on the part of the Austrians upon the fort of Malghera, near Venice. Osopo not only resisted, but harassed the enemy by frequent sallies.

The King of Sardinia had named General Durando, lately in the service of his Holiness, his aide-de-camp, as also Major-General Dossi. By a decree of the 23rd ult. Charles Albert has also instituted, in the town of Piacenza, a General Intendence office. By another decree of the 30th ult. he convokes the electoral colleges of the Duchy of Piacenza for the 10th inst. The park of artillery that was at Peschiera has arrived at Cassel San Giovanni. A proclamation by General Wimpfen, published at Milan on the 4th, after reciting that a prisoner had been rescued from the hands of a patrol by a crowd of people, reminds the population that any act of the sort is punished by immediate death.

Letters from Venice state that M. Rigaudit, who commands the French squadron in that port, composed of the *Jupiter*, of 86 guns, the *Psyche* frigate, and the steam-boats *Asmodée*, *Solon*, and *Brassier*, had apprised the Commander of the Austrian fleet that he would not permit any attack to be made on Venice. The Austrian squadron was composed of 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 3 brigs, 6 large war steam-boats, and 12 small steamers belonging to the Austrian Lloyd's Company.

TUSCANY.—On the 30th ult., at Leghorn, there was a meeting in the cathedral of a large number of the citizens, the clergy, and of the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce, when the following resolutions were passed:—

The inhabitants of Leghorn wish to remain, as they have always remained, united to the Tuscan nation, and faithful to their constitutional Prince.

They desire to obtain from the Executive Power an amnesty for all, whether military or civil. The Ministry should resign their exceptional powers, and exercise those only which were conferred by the Constitution.

A deputation shall be sent to Florence with these propositions, protesting that if they are not accepted, the inhabitants will act as in conscience and right they are entitled to do, and should they deem it advisable, will send a manifesto, which will contain an account of all that has passed, to all the Courts of Europe.

A Committee of Public Safety shall be appointed.

In accordance with those resolutions, a deputation was despatched to Florence, which returned on the 4th instant, and at half-past four o'clock appeared at the palace of the Commons, before an immense crowd of the inhabitants. The Gonfaloniere Fabri, one of the members of the deputation, addressed the multitude, and said: "We have presented to the Ministers the instructions which we received from the people of Leghorn. All our demands have been accorded by the Grand Duke. We had, in the first instance, pointed out our fellow-citizen Guerrazzi, as governor of our town; but having learnt that this nomination would meet with many obstacles, we thought of the Professor Montanelli, which has been agreed to by the Government. He has accepted the functions of Governor, on condition that he should be allowed to increase the Municipal Guard as he might require it, and to recognise the National Guard, and also to take definitive measures."

A great number of the people still wished for Guerrazzi, but in the end the meeting agreed to accept of Montanelli, who is now at Leghorn.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Accounts have reached us from Naples to the 29th, Palermo to the 23rd, and Messina to the 22nd. Naples was tranquil. The Government was indignant at the firmness with which the French and English Admirals prohibited any further bombardment of the Sicilian towns. At Messina, it was generally supposed that a proposition to re-establish the King's second son, with a liberal constitution, as King of Sicily, would be accepted by the Chamber at Palermo, and that this would be the issue of the affair. Messina was hemmed in by a cordon of Sicilian troops; an engagement had taken place, in which, after some fighting, the Neapolitans were driven back into the town. The Sicilian Government were actively organising the defences of Palermo.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The Regent of Germany has addressed a decree to the German Governments, in which he informs them of his intention to appoint Commissioners of the Empire, who are to be his own special delegates in the various camps which have been formed for the effectual repression of anarchical movements in Germany. These Commissioners represent the Regent's Government, and are invested with extraordinary powers.

An animated debate took place in the sitting of the German Parliament of the 5th inst., on a Ministerial motion respecting the prosecution and the arrest of

some members of the House. The Parliament was asked to empower the Criminal Court to open proceedings against Messrs. Blum and Günther, the editors of the *Reichs-Zeitung*, and to decree the arrest of Messrs. Zitz, Simon (of Trèves), and Schöffel, who stand accused of having fomented the late insurrection. The House proceeded, on the motion of Mr. Simon, to elect a committee, who are to examine the case, and to make their report accordingly.

Mr. Donelson, the United States Ambassador at Frankfurt, had delivered his credentials to the Regent of Germany. Mr. Donelson assured the Regent of the sincere sympathy and the interest which the United States felt for the reconstitution of Germany, and of the confidence with which the Regent's personal character inspired the Americans.

BADEN.—Strüve, and the other members of the "Provisional Government of Germany," have been conveyed to the prison of Bruchsal. They will be shortly followed by the 76 other prisoners.

HANOVER.—The Minister of Justice in Hanover has imitated the example of the Prussian one, and has hastened to publish the circular of the Central Executive, urging the respective authorities to be zealous in repressing all abuses of the press, and of the liberty of speech at public meetings.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin mention some new outrages of the Radical Berlin mob, which assembled on the 5th inst., tied the new statute for the Civic Guards, which had incurred their displeasure, to the ears of a donkey, and paraded the poor animal through the streets. Men with Prussian flags went before the donkey, and followed after it, while the crowd accompanied the procession with deafening cheers. A halt was made on the Gensdarmen-market, opposite to the entrance to the Prussian House of Parliament, where they burned the document. Some insisted on the fire being stirred with the Prussian flag, but this last outrage was prevented by some members of the Linden Club, though they were originally the promoters of this disgraceful exhibition. Some detachments of Civic Guards appeared while these excesses were being perpetrated, but they did not interfere. The police did all they could to disperse the crowd, but they were quickly knocked down and disarmed.

The Club of the Civic Guards have published a document, which is addressed to the National Assembly. It is not a petition, nor is it a remonstrance—it is a motion from out of doors, to the effect that General Wrangel should be removed from his post as Commander-in-Chief. The Berlin democrats have changed their opinion of the "braven Wrangel," whom they once cheered. After their defeat at Frankfurt, the German democrats look now to Berlin, where they flatter themselves with a hope of assistance from the people. A Congress of the German democrats is to be held at Berlin on the 26th of this month, and the opening of another Congress, of all the opposition members of the various German Parliaments, will take place also at Berlin on the 27th. The sittings will last three days, and their debates will turn on the steps to be taken for the formation of a new German Parliament. The opposition party in the German Parliament have sent letters of invitation to all members of other Houses who have declared for the Left, but the text of the document is kept strictly secret.

The Vicar of the Empire had sent to require Prussia to withdraw her Ambassadors and Representatives to foreign countries. Prussia has refused to accede to this request.

The following is the motion of M. Rodbertus, passed by the Constituent Assembly on the 3rd:—"The National Assembly declares that it must elicit an assurance, that, in conformity with the law of the 28th of June (Frankfurt), relative to the establishment of a Provisional Central Power, his Majesty's Government will strenuously, and, as in duty bound, co-operate with the Provisional Central Power and German National Assembly in all such resolutions as they may adopt in regard to the threatened complications of the Danish question."

A message from the Crown, proposing to convert into law the decree for an augmentation on certain articles of foreign manufacture, has been sent down to the Chamber. The articles quoted in the new tariff are:—1. Silk goods, hosiery, shawls, blonde, lace, gauze, pasmantery, buttons, and all similar articles composed of silk or cotton; spun or twisted goods, or cords of metal or silk thread; gold and silver stuffs, real or imitated; ribbons, whether partly or entirely of silk; and, in general, all articles, of no matter what denomination, composed of silk; on them the duty is to be 110 rix dollars per cwt. (centner). 2. All articles of the above kind mixed with wool or hair, linen, thread, or cotton, 55 rix dollars per cwt. 3. Plaid camlets, and all other articles of yarn or wool and silk, 8 rix dollars per cwt. 4. Printed goods of all kinds, 50 rix dollars, &c. The increase may be taken at about 100 per cent. upon every manufactured article containing any portion of silk, cotton, wool, &c. (not including linens.) It is proposed that the bill shall have effect until the 31st of December, and, should nothing occur to warrant an alteration, that the Minister shall be empowered to prolong the action of the measure so long as the Government may think necessary. Belgium, it is said, has succeeded in procuring an exemption in her favour. The Minister of Justice has declared in the Assembly that an amnesty was in contemplation for the political offenders in Posen and at Trèves.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna papers of the 1st inst. publish some detailed extracts from the correspondence between Jellalich, the Ban of Croatia, and Count Latour, the Austrian Secretary at War. It appears from these letters that large sums of money (the amount is not stated) were paid to the Ban, who asks for a further remittance of 600,000 florins and a battery of 12-pounders. He acknowledges the receipt of 4000 great coats, and next makes an application for trousers and caps for his troops. "Since my appointment to office," says the Ban, in one of these letters, "I have received 21 letters from the Emperor's own hand, but to my great grief I could not obey his Majesty's commands. Now, if the Emperor were to send me another lot of 21 letters, persuading me from my present undertaking, I should turn a deaf ear to all of them. His Majesty has at last approved of my plans; but, even if this were not the case, I know that Austria must perish if my scheme should fail. You, gentlemen (viz. the Austrian Ministers), may survive the catastrophe, but I will not."

And in another letter, it is said, "promises were made to me of regular pay for my troops, after I should have crossed the Hungarian frontier." In the sitting of the Austrian Diet of the 30th ult., Count Latour was asked what he knew of the letter. His reply was to the effect that he had received many letters from the Ban, and that he (the Minister) had refused all troops and other assistance as long as the Hungarian Cabinet were not in open rebellion; that no pay had been given to the Croatian troops, but that 200,000 florins had been sent to pay the Austrian regiments.

Advices from Vienna to the 5th state that the Emperor had entrusted the Baron Adam Recsey (Lieutenant-Captain of the Hungarian Life Guards) with the task of forming a new Ministry in Pesth. The latter had accepted the mission—a difficult and dangerous one. His Imperial Majesty had also issued a rescript addressed to the Hungarian Diet.

The Emperor, after greeting the members of the Diet, expresses his displeasure at their illegal proceedings and illegal resolutions (under the influence of Kossuth and his adherents), and at their hostile decision respecting the mission of Count Lamberg—a decision which had for its result the assassination of that Royal Commissioner. The Emperor then decrees the immediate dissolution of the Diet and the illegality of all its resolutions not sanctioned by him; appoints anew the Baron Jellalich Commander-in-chief of all the troops and armed corps of Hungary and the allied kingdoms; places Hungary under martial law; nominates the above nobleman as his Royal Commissioner and plenipotentiary; declares that whatever that personage shall ordain, arrange, determine upon, and order, shall be considered as done by his Royal self; and commands all persons in authority to obey the Ban of Croatia as implicitly as they would the King of Hungary. The Emperor next instructs the Ban to take steps for punishing with the utmost severity of the laws the assassins and murderers of Count Lamberg; and holds out the prospect of a future Congress of the representatives of the various nations of the Monarchy, for the purpose of arranging their respective interests.

The funeral of the unfortunate Count Lamberg took place on the 5th, at Vienna. The Archduke Francis Charles and his family were among the mourners.

The capital is in a state of considerable excitement relative to the war between the Croats and Hungarians, each of the two belligerent nations having many partisans here. The ultra-democratical portion of the population is in favour of the Hungarians, partly on account of their former vehement opposition to the Metternich policy, and partly because they are in open arms against the Emperor. The ultra-democrats, all Republicans at heart, rejoice at any event or contingency which may upset Royalty. That portion of the population is by no means an inconsiderable one. On the other hand, many take a dispassionate view of the question, and, whilst blaming the court party for the weakness and instability of their policy both towards Hungary and Croatia, contend that the latter has many well-founded complaints against the former, and that it is now battling for rights and liberties which the Magyars, after having obtained them for themselves, refuse to the other nations connected with the Crown of Hungary. There are not wanting, however, parties of no small influence, who look both on the Magyar and the Croatian leaders, if not with equal aversion, at least with equal suspicion, and who live as much in dread of a *coup-de-main* against Austria on the side of the calculating Jellalich, as on that of the fiery Kossuth. In fact, whilst considering the Magyar movement as the more imminent danger, they do not regard a pan-Slavonic insurrection as a remote one.

HUNGARY

The report that the two brothers, Counts Zichy, had been hanged as traitors in the Hungarian camp, is confirmed. Compromising letters from Jellalich and the Archduchess Sophia were found in their possession. The two brothers were allied by marriage with Prince Metternich.

Count Lamberg, whom the Emperor had appointed Military Governor of Hungary, arrived at Ofen the very day on which the Hungarian Diet refused to recognise the appointment. He assembled the officers of the National Guard, however, and read his commission, but they refused to obey him. Large crowds assembled, and men with muskets, scythes, and axes ran through the streets in search of the usurper. Count Lamberg tried to make his escape, but he was identified by the mob; they surrounded him, stabbed him, and mutilated the body with scythes and axes. When the news of his death became known, the Diet met and reconsidered the matter. The resolution of the morning was again enacted, and a Provisional Government appointed, of which Batthyani and Kossuth are the leading members.

Authentic accounts from Pesth represent the Magyar population as completely fanatic under the inspiration of Kossuth, who is hurrying from one place to another in order to preach up a crusade not only against his immediate foes, but against Austria Proper. The spirit of animosity to Kossuth's adherents is nearly as intense amongst the troops of Jellalich. A faithful report of the "business transacted" would certainly be a curiosity of literature.

The Croats have been defeated in one, if not two partial encounters, but by

a masterly evolution (for the furtherance of which, probably, Jellalich had sought the short truce which followed the contest on the 29th ult.) the Ban has reached Wieselburg (after occupying Raab), which is only some ten German miles from Vienna, and where he has a better chance of receiving reinforcements from that capital, than if he were in the vicinity of the Platten Lake. This movement, however, on his part shows that he has not deemed it prudent or possible to advance on Ofen-Pesth, a compound which frequently appears in Austrian journals, which avoid giving the Hungarian name Buda. Should Presburg get into the hands of the Magyars, the Danube will be turned to account by Jellalich in the obtaining of supplies. It appears that he has already seized upon a large quantity of provender in Wieselburg, in which there is an important *entrepôt* for Hungarian corn, &c. Troops continue to leave Vienna for the Croatian camp. The export of weapons of any kind is forbidden. According to the *Pesth Gazette*, the Magyars are daily reinforced by deserters from the Hungarian regiments in Galicia, Styria, and even Austria Proper.

It is calculated that in a few days some 40,000 additional troops will be despatched to the aid of Jellalich. Even with this reinforcement he will be numerically weaker than his antagonists, the Landsturm, or general levy of the Magyars, furnishing countless numbers to Kossuth. The Wallachian inhabitants of the principality of Siebenbürgen are making diversions in favour of the former. Only one member of the Provisional Government of Hungary, Nyari, remains in Pesth, all the others having taken up their quarters in various points, in order to keep alive the enthusiasm of their partisans.

On the 5th, 5000 Imperial troops left the camp at Bruck, on the Leitha, for Wieselburg, in order to join the Croats. Lieutenant Field-Marshal Buritz has advanced at the head of 4000 men from Grätz, towards the Platten Lake, and has placed himself under the orders of the Ban; moreover, 15,000 Imperial troops have marched from Moravia into Upper Hungary. Austrian troops are also pouring in from Cracow, where only a small garrison remains, the Government being now more apprehensive of the insurgent Magyars than the discontented Poles.

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Berne state that the envoy of the Vicar of the German Empire had sent, on the evening of the 4th inst., a note to the Federal Government of Switzerland, charging it with having favoured the intrigues of the German Republican refugees, and demanding that the Governments of the cantons in which is the organisation of the *corps francs*, and from the territory of which their invasion has taken place, shall proceed, without delay, to a serious inquiry, and punishment of the culpable functionaries and authorities, that all the refugees shall be immediately disarmed, and that if the sending them entirely out of the canton shall be unconstitutional, they shall be sent to a convenient distance from the German frontiers, and placed under the surveillance of the police; in short, that it be declared in a positive manner what guarantees can be given that such events, calculated to destroy the germs of liberty in Germany, shall not again occur. If these demands be not attended to, with the shortest possible delay, the Government of the Vicar of the Empire, impressed with the conviction that it enters the lists for and not against liberty, and that it will have for adversaries not the Swiss people, but those who despise law and civilisation, will take all the requisite means, justified by the above-mentioned violations of the rights of nations, and required by the honour of Germany.—(Signed) FRANC. RAVEAUX.—Berne, Oct. 4, 1848.

The Federal Directory replied on the 6th instant to the note of M. Raveaux. In its reply it complains of the terms employed by the central power. "The note of M. Raveaux," it says, "has no parallel by the federal archives; it inaugurates in a fatal manner the connexion between Switzerland and regenerated Germany." The directory then defends the cantonal governments against the reproaches addressed to them by M. Raveaux: "It is not in Switzerland, it is in the Grand Duchy of Baden itself that the late insurrection was prepared, and very few insurgents took part in it. The directory will take no steps against the functionaries of whom M. Raveaux speaks until a special case shall have been made out authorising an inquiry. The few insurgents who took part in the insurrection have already been deprived of the right of asylum, and all the others have been placed under the surveillance of the police. But the directory must observe that the gravest reproaches should be addressed to the Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden itself." The Vorort finally replied with dignity to the last expressions of the note of M. Raveaux, by declaring that the Confederation would respect the right, but would, at the same time, repel all menacing language from whatever quarter it proceeded.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Provisional Government of Schleswig-Holstein (Besler, Reventlow, Schmidt, and Bremer) have taken up their official abode in Schleswig, "important state reasons" having compelled them, reluctantly, to quit the fortress of Rendsburg. Nothing certain is known as yet respecting the future members of the new Government, but it is understood that all but final arrangements with regard to the modifications of the conditions of the truce are concluded between the Danish Commissioner (Von Reedt) and the representatives of the central Executive in Frankfurt, Herr Stedtmann and Herr Francke. The latter has left Kiel for the above free city.

According to the Kiel journals, the new Government *ad interim* (the one which will replace the Provisional Government of the Anti-Danish Schleswig-Holsteiners, and the "Direct Commission" of the Danes) will be composed of the following individuals:—Preusser, Boysen, Von Heinze, and Reventlow, their fifth colleague and President to be selected by them from a list of names drawn up by the Kings of Denmark and Prussia. It is not unlikely that before long the negotiations for the final conclusion of peace will be commenced in London.

UNITED STATES.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Europa* we have advices this week from New York to the 27th ult.

Notwithstanding the published declaration of Mr. Clay that he declined being nominated for the Presidency, a section of the Whigs had held a meeting on the 26th, for the purpose of putting him in nomination. The meeting was disorderly, and separated, in consequence, without coming to a decision.

A letter from General Taylor to the Independent Taylor party in Baltimore, soon after the adjustment of the Philadelphia Convention, had appeared in the newspapers. It was worded in a very independent and candid style.

The "gold excitement" still continues, and California seems to realise the old dreams of El Dorado.

MEXICO.

By the accounts received this week there is very little intelligence from Mexico. The Government appears to sustain itself with efficiency. Herrera had issued orders providing for the transportation of Mexican citizens who may reside in the country ceded to the United States to any point of the Republic, free of expense.

We learn from Yucatan, that, in consideration of supplies furnished to the army, the Government has granted to certain merchants of Merida and Campechy the monopoly of the importation of flour into the ports of that state.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 5th August, from which we learn that Major Warden, who is stationed at Bloem Fontein, with 57 soldiers and 42 civilians, had found himself obliged to surrender his post to the insurgent leader Pretorius, and to withdraw beyond Orange River.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHARGING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the Governors had Committee of Management of the above Hospital was held in the board-room of the institution. — Taylor, Esq., in the chair. During the quarter just ended there had been admitted 338 in, and 3390 out-patients. Of accident cases there had been 547, of which 77 had been received into the wards, in all departments being a great increase over the preceding quarter. The report proceeded to state that, during the past year, 12,092 indigent sick poor had been relieved, of whom 1155 had been in, and 10,937 had been out-patients; the whole cost of these had been only £2292 4s. 11d. Of the number of out-patients no fewer than 10,509 were freely admitted without any recommendation. Two large wards are unoccupied, the present resources of the Hospital being much too limited for the full exercise of its useful operations, and the increasing applications for relief. The total number of patients since 1818 had been about 140,000 persons.

CHRIST CHURCH, HIGHBURY.—This beautiful new church was consecrated on Thursday. A handsome service of Sacramental Plate has been presented by a munificent resident of the district: it consists of seven pieces; the flagon is of hexagonal form, enriched with Gothic ornaments, and the patens and collecting plates have quatrefoil embellishments, with suitable inscriptions. The whole is very creditable to the manufacturers, Messrs. Angell, of Clerkenwell.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—APPOINTMENT OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.—On Tuesday the Commissioners assembled at Guildhall. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The report of a select committee, to which the resolution for appointing a medical officer for the City had been submitted, was read. It stated that the Committee were of opinion that it was highly desirable no time should be lost in proceeding to the appointment. They therefore recommended "That the Court of Sewers should meet specially on Monday, the 16th of October, for the purpose of selecting two gentlemen to be returned to the Court of Common Council, as provided by the resolution of that Court." The resolution was agreed to.

EAST SURREY REGISTRATION.—Mr. Fish, the revising barrister, sat, on Tuesday, at the Vestry Hall, Camberwell, for the purpose of revising lists of voters in the parishes of Christchurch, Camberwell, and Newington, and the hamlet of Hatcham. Mr. Meymott attended as Conservative agent, and Messrs. Russell, Jeans, and Corner appeared for the Liberals. In the parish of Camberwell there were eight objections by the Conservatives, but none of them could be entered, on account of the notices of objection being informal, by reason of their not being "duly directed" on the outside, in accordance with the recent decision in the City of London. The remainder of the list was then gone through, and the Court adjourned.

SAINT GEORGE'S IN THE EAST (CHRIST CHURCH DISTRICT).—A most interesting ceremony took place on Thursday last, upon the occasion of opening a new school for 700 children, situated in Johnson-street, Commercial-road. It is a beautiful structure, and built entirely through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. William Quekett, the Incumbent of Christ Church, Watney-street, who has laboured incessantly (for the last eighteen years) for the advancement of education and bettering the condition of the poorer classes in this parish. Previous to the opening of the school, the first stone of a new church (directly opposite) was laid in the presence of the committee, several noblemen, many clergymen, and a large concourse of persons; after which upwards of one

hundred of the company dined together in the large school-room, at which Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., presided, when a large sum was subscribed for the laudable purpose of benefitting the funds of the "Christ Church District Schools." We shall engrave the building next week.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG FELONS.—On Monday a report was made by the committee of management of this institution, situated in Henry-passage, Brook-street, New-road, of its progress. The establishment was commenced in April last. Amongst those admitted, there are at present 12 youths in the school whose ages vary from twelve to nineteen years; among these are some whose characters were of the most depraved and abandoned description, several of the elder having been imprisoned for various periods, from ten to fourteen times. Since their reception in the asylum, not one has returned to their old haunts or associates, but complete the daily work assigned them with readiness and cheerfulness, and observe the religious services which are daily performed. The inmates are employed in shoemaking, hair-picking, &c. A girl's establishment, on similar principles, has been commenced, a member of the institution having granted temporary accommodation in his house for such cases as have come under the notice of the committee.

GREAT FIRE AT CHELSEA.—On Wednesday, a most destructive fire broke out shortly after four o'clock, in the steam flour mills, belonging to Mr. Phillip Holland, situated at Stanley-bridge, King's-road, Chelsea, which was not extinguished until some thousand pounds' worth of property was completely destroyed. The premises were about 40 feet wide, five or six stories high, and between 20 and 30 feet deep. They were fitted up with costly machinery, and it is understood that there were no fewer than six pairs of mill-stones in the building, besides an immense quantity of corn, flour, pollard, &c. The policeman who was on duty in the neighbourhood first noticed the fire, and gave the alarm; but before a single engine could reach the spot, the flames shot through the windows, and ascended in vast bodies to the top of the building. With all possible expedition the engines of the parish and those of the Royal Hospital, and the neighbouring gas-house arrived, and from town the County, West of England, and six brigade engines, started to the scene of conflagration, with their chief officers and a powerful body of firemen. Upon arriving, the entire building from the base to the roof presented one immense sheet of flame, and, though every possible exertion was made to master the conflagration, floor after floor, as they became weakened by the action of the fire, were forced down by the weight of the machinery piled upon them, so that, in less than two hours after the first discovery was made, the whole of the costly contents of the mill were nearly consumed. By eight o'clock the flames were extinguished, but not before the whole of the machinery, flour, corn, and everything else contained in the mills were reduced to ashes. The total loss is very considerable, probably £6000, and, it is said, unfortunately Mr. Holland was uninsured. How the fire originated could not be ascertained.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 7.—The number of births registered during the week ending last Saturday was 1273; of which 642 were males, and 631 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 46. The number of deaths during the same period was 1005; of which 502 were males, and 503 females. This number is 49 less than the weekly average for the last five autumns, and 252 less than the number for the preceding week. It will also be seen that the births for the week exceed the deaths by 268. Under particular heads, there is still a considerable excess. The deaths from small-pox were 31 (average 19). Scarlatina, 180 (average 77). Diarrhoea, 47 (average 21). Dysentery, 12 (average 5). Cholera, 13 (average 7). Typhus 65 (average 50). Erysipelas, 12 (average 9). On the other hand the deaths from measles have been only 17 (average 44). Consumption, 88 (average 134). Hydrocephalus, 17 (average 32). Cephalitis, 5 (average 12). Apoplexy, 20 (average 24). Paralysis, 15 (average 20). Convulsions, 25 (average 49). Disease of the heart, 29 (average 35). Bronchitis, 32 (average 61). Pneumonia, 58 (average 144). Asthma, 6 (average 26). Other diseases of the lungs, 9 (average 15). The following are the cases of cholera recorded. It will be seen that one only is mentioned as decidedly Asiatic cholera, the others only resembling it:—In Old-street (sub-district), St. Luke, at 39, Rahere-street, wife of a gentleman, 59 years, "disease of the bowels, simulating Asiatic cholera (thirty-eight hours' duration)." In south sub-district, in West London, F., 27 years, "cholera (thirteen hours' duration)." In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West London, M., about 40 years, "Asiatic cholera." In town (sub-district), Bethnal-green, at No. 4, Cheshire-street, a weaver, F., 21 years, "enlargement of the heart (12 months' duration);" cholera, spasmodic (12 hours). In Spitalfields, Whitechapel, M., 23 years, "cholera (12 hours' duration)." In Whitechapel North, a girl, 4 years, "English sporadic cholera (7 days' duration)." In St. Paul (sub-district), St. George-in-the-East, M., 38 years, "cholera (2 days' duration)." In Mile-end Old-town, Lower Stepney, M., 47 years, "cholera (36 hours' duration)." Mr. Castleden the registrar's note—"Mr. Todd, the surgeon in this case, certifies that the above was a case of Asiatic cholera; and the informant states, that her father (the deceased) got up on Thursday morning about four o'clock, with a bowel complaint, for which he took some gin and ginger, and then went to his work on board ship, but which he was compelled to relinquish about mid-day. He returned home in a cab, and died yesterday morning at four o'clock. The medical gentleman was in close attendance to the very last." In Lambeth Church, 2d part (sub-district), at Orsett-street, daughter of a chairmaker, 11 months, "cholera (three days' duration); convulsions (one hour)." Mr. W. H. Wheatley, the Registrar, states, "that at one end of the street mentioned above, in the centre of the road, is an open drain, which is very offensive at times—drainage to houses very bad. Scarlatina has been very prevalent there." In Rotherhithe, a boy 11 years, "cholera—19 hours' duration." In same sub-district, F., 28 years, "cholera—19 hours' duration." In same sub-district, a girl two years, "cholera—two days' duration." In Greenwich West (sub-district), F., 37 years, "cholera—4 days' duration."

THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS AND THE SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERIES.

THE Auckland Islands, familiarly designated "Lord Auckland's group," have lately acquired considerable importance, owing to a grant of them having been made by the Crown, in furtherance of a project for re-establishing the British Southern Whale Fisheries by prosecuting them on an extensive scale from thence, upon a plan adapted to the altered circumstances of the trade and calculated to ensure its success. The grantees are Messrs. Enderby, the well-known merchants; Mr. Charles Enderby, the head of that firm, being the originator of the project in question.

As the matter, independent of its undoubted mercantile advantages, is invested with peculiar interest on public grounds, we think the moment opportune to present to our readers the accompanying views, and a descriptive account of the seat of the future Whaling Colony.

The Auckland Group, situated in the latitude of 51° south, and longitude of 166° east, consists of an island of about the size of the Isle of Wight, and of several smaller islets by which the chief one is surrounded, and from which it is separated by narrow channels, navigable in some cases by boats only. The group is distant between 800 and 900 miles from Van Diemen's Land, and not more than 160 from the southernmost point of New Zealand; so that the proposed Whaling Colony will be in the vicinity of places whence it may obtain any necessary supplies of produce beyond that which its own soil may be made to yield; while, on the other hand, its demands must render it a valuable neighbour to them, more especially to the settlement lately founded at Ottago Bay. The Auckland Islands remained unknown to Cook, though he penetrated many degrees beyond their latitude; and the honour of their discovery, which took place in 1806, was reserved for Captain Bristow, of the whaling ship *Ocean*, belonging to the late Samuel Enderby, Esq.; whose sons—the present grantees—now design them to subserve the great national object of re-establishing the fisheries.

In the year after their discovery, Captain Bristow again visited the islands in the whaling ship *Sarah*, the property of the same owner, and then took possession of them in the name of the British Crown; leaving at the same time some domestic pigs, whose descendants now run wild there, and are said to be very numerous. Since Bristow's time, the islands, owing to their convenient situation and many natural advantages, have been much frequented by the whaling ships of various nations; for, though uninhabited, they offer to these vessels safe commodious harbours—an abundance of good water and wood—a climate temperate and salubrious, though moist—and various anti-scorbutic plants.

The Aucklanders were visited in succession, in the year 1840, by the ships of the American, French, and English South-Polar Exploring Expeditions, under Wilkes, D'Urville, and Ross, who have each given some account of them in their respective narratives. These authorities, together with the scientific members of the three expeditions, concur in describing the islands as of volcanic formation, constituted chiefly of basalt and greenstone; and, although they slightly differ in some particulars, they nevertheless agree in their general statements respecting them; which statements also more or less confirm a very favourable account of the islands which is contained in a work by an American adventurer named Morrell, who appears to have visited them in the year 1829, but whose veracity in regard to various other details of his alleged voyages is more than suspected. Of all these different accounts, however, that of our distinguished navigator, Captain Sir James Ross, must be considered the surest and most complete, because it is both the latest and the result of the longest observation of the islands, the vessels of the British expedition having remained there full three weeks; whereas the stay of the French and the American ships was not protracted beyond a few days. The French officers, with their usual activity and artistic skill, nevertheless found time to sketch six different views of the islands, and it is from these, which form part of the valuable collection of drawings entitled "Atlas Pittoresque," appended to the late Admiral D'Urville's work, that the two now presented to our readers have been selected—the first being a view of part of the chief harbour (called indifferently "Rendezvous Harbour" and the "Bay of Sarah's Bosom") of Auckland (the largest) island; and the other of a natural grotto on Enderby Island, situated at the entrance of the harbour in question. Sir James Ross rounded the group at this, its northern extreme. He describes the north-west cape as "a very remarkable headland, with a rocky islet and a curious conical rock off it. He says 'there is ample space for entering the harbour, and no concealed dangers, the belts of sea-weed, *Macrocystus* and *Laminaria*, which line the shores and rocks, serving to point out the shallow and dangerous parts.'

In a more particular description of the larger island, Sir James Ross states that it contains two principal harbours (that referred to and one to the south), whose entrances are both from the eastward, and whose heads or terminations reach within two or three miles of the western coast, and only five or six miles from each other. The upper part of the former, which is described as containing several secure anchorages, is called "Laurie Harbour;" and Captain Ross mentions that he was "so struck with the many advantages the place possesses for a

THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.



GROTTO ON ENDERBY ISLAND.

penal settlement over every other he had heard named, to which to remove convicts from the surrounding colonies, that he addressed a letter on the subject to Sir John Franklin, on his return to Hobart Town, recommending its adoption."

D'Urville, speaking of this harbour, says, "It is one of the finest that I know." Sir James Ross did not visit the southern harbour which he mentions, but states that masters of whalers have represented it to be capacious, and indented with coves affording good anchorage. Some officers of the French expedition made a boat excursion to it, but were prevented by unfavourable weather from examining it. They thus speak of that part of the east coast lying between the two harbours:—"These banks are very full of fish; the bottom is very regular, varying from 15 to 20 fathoms. The coast is indented with numerous creeks, surrounded by basaltic rocks, where boats can easily approach. Everywhere is found a mass of sea-weed extending to the shore."

A marked difference was perceived between the west and east coasts of the island; the former presenting towards the sea a line of bluff, perpendicular cliffs, with some high hills in the background; whereas, the latter, as described by D'Urville himself, exhibited "here and there a fine sandy beach, upon which the sea scarcely broke, and intersected by numerous streams and inlets." Mr. McCormick, the geologist who accompanied the British expedition, especially calls attention to "Deas Head," a promontory of Auckland Island, as being of great geological interest, exhibiting fine columns, three hundred feet high, which are highly magnetic. According to Sir James Ross, the loftiest hill, Mount Eden, to the S.W. of their anchorage, attains an elevation of 1300 feet, is rounded at the top, and clothed with grass to its summit; while another hill in the west rises nearly to 1000 feet.

"If ever," says M. Dubouzet, one of the French officers, in his journal, "the fine harbour (Laurie Harbour) of these islands and their temperate climate should attract colonists thither, this would be the most suitable point for the site of a town." Another, M. Jacquinet, says:—"The vast bay is encircled everywhere by elevated land, clothed with trees from the seaboard to the summit. The soil, of volcanic formation, is covered with a thick layer of vegetable debris, producing a vigorous growth of large ferns." And a third, M. Roquemare, observes:—"The bay of Auckland Islands affords several safe and convenient anchorages; the various creeks which exist along its shores have each good fresh water and wood at hand; while line-fishing furnishes a valuable resource for the refreshment of the crews of vessels putting in."

Lieutenant Wilkes, the American commander, concludes a brief account of Laurie Harbour with the remark, that, "on the whole, it is a very desirable place at which to refit."

Mr. McCormick, Dr. Hooker (the botanist attached to the British Expedition), and Dr. Holmes (surgeon of one of the American vessels) all agree in their ob-

servations on the soil, which is described by the first as being "generally good, and composed of a rich black mould, in many places of considerable depth—the result of decomposition of the volcanic debris and a redundant vegetation—so highly productive that it would render the islands well worth the attention of colonists." The same authority remarks, that "the climate, although somewhat humid and subject to heavy squalls, is, nevertheless, very healthy."

As regards the botany of the Auckland Islands, it is shown to be characteristic of New Zealand, though containing many new forms typical of the Antarctic regions. Dr. Hooker, who has published separately a very elaborate and interesting account of the botany of the voyage, under the title of "Flora Antarctica," remarks, in his notices of the Auckland Islands, embodied in Ross's narrative, that "the whole land seemed covered with vegetation, and a low forest skirts all the shores, succeeded by a broad belt of brushwood, above which, to the summits of the hills, extend grassy slopes."

Dr. Hooker mentions two highly-remarkable plants, very common near the sea, and constituting the favourite food of the wild hogs; viz. the *Aralia polaris* and the *Pleurophyllum criniferum*. In his "Flora Antarctica" he likewise speaks of two valuable kinds of grasses—one, the *Festuca foliosa*, as "a grass of large growth, and very leafy, affording a rich and nutritious food for animals;" the other, the *Poa ramosissima*, as forming "a copious, soft, green herbage."

Respecting the zoology of these islands there is but little to observe. Until recently their only quadrupeds were mice and the wild pigs descended from the stock left by Bristow. Sir James Ross landed two rams and four ewes, some pigs, poultry, and rabbits; and the hens had already formed nests in well-concealed situations, and begun to lay before the expedition left. He also caused a variety of useful vegetable seeds to be sown in a spot cleared for the purpose, and a great many gooseberry and currant bushes, as well as raspberry and strawberry plants, to be distributed over the chief island.

As regards the ornithological branch, it appears to be limited to seven or eight species of land birds, all belonging to New Zealand (amongst which is the beautiful melodist the *Tui*), and to embrace a great variety of water birds. A large collection of insects of different kinds was made by the officers of the British expedition. There were no venomous reptiles; but the sand-flies were found troublesome, and their stings painful.

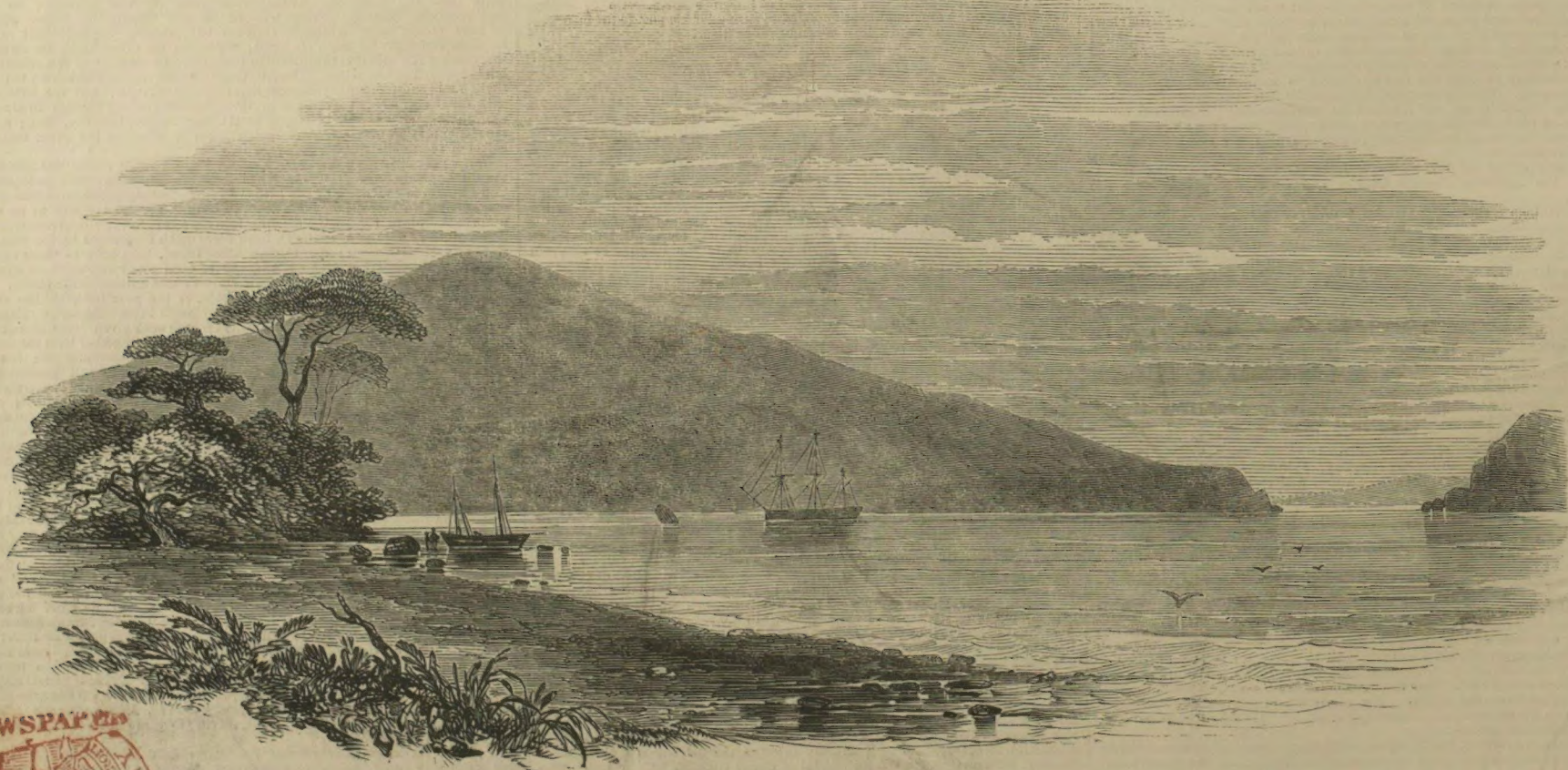
With reference to the general fitness of the Auckland Islands for their destined purpose, Sir James Ross remarks, that "in the whole range of the vast Southern Ocean no spot could be found combining so completely the essential requisites for a fixed whaling station." And the *Quarterly Review*, for June, 1847, alludes to the subject in these terms:—"This little group is singularly adapted by position and other natural features to assist the revival of a most important, though at present to all appearance moribund department of British

industry—the Southern Whale Fishery. We believe that few speculations will be found more sound, more profitable, and more congenial to our national habits, than that suggested by the present grantee of the Auckland Islands, which were discovered under his auspices."

Of the plan of operations itself, as developed in the very able pamphlet published by Mr. Enderby on the subject, it may be sufficient to state, that the fishery is to be carried on in ships of a much smaller, and, consequently, less expensive class than those at present equipped for it from Europe and America; whilst another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that these ships are not to be the carriers of their produce to England, but are merely to proceed with it to the station for the purpose of depositing it there in store for re-shipment in other vessels. For this latter object no particular class of ships is needed; ordinary freight-seeking ships will do, and of these there will always be a sufficient number available in the surrounding colonies. Besides the seamen constituting the whaling crews, the fishery would give employment to a considerable number of labourers and artisans on shore; who, with their families and the families of the sailors, would form a tolerably large community in themselves, and become the nucleus of an increasing population essentially maritime (like that of Newfoundland), yet at the same time not neglecting the cultivation of the soil.

Such, generally, appears to be the outline of the project. It is well observed in the prospectus, that "the results which it is capable of yielding may be estimated from the fact that the Americans find it worth their while to employ in the Southern Whale Fishery between 600 and 700 ships, manned by from 18,000 to 20,000 seamen." We are well pleased to find that her Majesty's Government has evinced every disposition to facilitate the projected enterprise; inasmuch as, independent of the concession already made of the islands, "the Board of Trade has expressed its willingness to recommend the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation to the proposed Company for carrying it into execution, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their several subscriptions;" and that, whilst Earl Grey has instructed the Governors of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, to aid the success of the enterprise in any way they may be able, the Lords of the Admiralty have, on their part, transmitted a similar order to the commander of the squadron on the New Zealand station."

We, indeed, understood, at the time of the sailing of the *Havanah* ship-of-war, a few months since, to reinforce the squadron there, that the Lords of the Admiralty had, with much liberality, offered to give a few settlers a passage to the Auckland Islands in that vessel. We advert to the circumstance now, as furnishing additional evidence to that stated by Mr. Enderby himself, of the national importance which the Government seems disposed to attach to the success of the proposed undertaking.



HARBOUR OF AUCKLAND ISLAND.

BUST OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

THIS noble bust of the Hero of Scinde has just been executed in marble, by Mr. Patrick Park. Like all the productions of the chisel of this eminent sculptor, this new work is strongly characteristic of the distinguished original. His brilliant services were happily glanced at by the Earl of Ellenborough, who presided at a banquet given to Sir Charles Napier, at Cheltenham, on Thursday week, and ably reported in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*. His Lordship, in proposing the health of the illustrious guest, said:—

“Sir Charles had come amongst us with no other recommendation than those which had been furnished to us by the knowledge which we possess of his great services at the head of his regiment in the Peninsula—of his long and most enlightened government in the Ionian Islands—of his most judicious administration of the very difficult duties entrusted in a time of much public commotion, to the general of the most disturbed district of the country—we should have been proud to have received him amongst us; we should have rejoiced to see him here. But, gentlemen, I pass by those matters, however justificatory they may be of our approbation and acknowledgment. We receive our illustrious guest here to-day as the conqueror and administrator of Scinde. (Loud cheers.) We receive our illustrious guest as a man who has carried the arms and the empire of his country into the valley of the Indus, and secured the establishment of its rule there by the hold he gave it on the affections of the inhabitants of the country. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, it is to Sir Charles Napier that the glory is to be ascribed—that, having made all the provision possible to be made by a General for securing the victory in battle, he himself thought of every man else, but least of himself. (Cheers.) He was the man of all others who exposed himself to danger; and he was a brilliant example to the whole army. (Cheers.) It is due also to him that he always improved a victory—(cheers)—he never allowed a victory to be gained, and the advantages of that victory to be lost, by at once advancing on the retreating foe, and securing all those advantages. You will understand much better than I do, as military men, the qualifications of my gallant friend. But I venture to speak of his services, not in a military character, but in subjunction with his country's interests. There never has been, is, or ever will be, any name so great as his in Scinde, because no name but his is associated with justice—justice—justice—(loud cheers)—to all men, in the execution of the most unlimited power and authority.”



BUST OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER, BY PARK.

Sir Charles Napier, in proposing “the Health of the Army in India,” gave a sort of autobiographic outline of his eventful life. Sir Charles said: “An apprenticeship of seven years with the army and soldiers of the three Presidencies has made me master in the art. I have served an apprenticeship, and am eternally attached during the rest of my life to the Indian army. (Cheers.) I can speak of my services; I have served now fifty-four years in the Queen's service; and I love the Queen's service; but I love also the Indian army, and I feel, to all intents and purposes, a sepoy of the Indian army. (Loud cheers.) A great many were not aware of the position of the Indian army; I myself went out to India, having read, as most foolish people do, some few things—for none of us study our profession as we ought to do. I went out to India an ignoramus in 1841, thinking that India might be invaded by the Russians, but my mind was changed in a very short time. I found 300,000 men in the Indian army equal to any contingency. (Cheers.) I found 300,000 men who had the same courage, the same discipline, and all appointments necessary to carry on war as the British army—the accoutrements the same, the drill the same as ourselves; their courage equal to our own; and, if they are inferior in strength, not inferior in their determination, and that is all in war, and in that equal to ourselves.” (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Sir Charles said, “I believe that it is impossible to restrain the advance of civilisation: it is stronger than barbarism, and will force its way on in spite of politics in general. I think it will; I think the banner of the Cross will force its way in all parts of the globe, and I think we shall see it in the centre of Asia, and that it will exhibit there fights like those from Plassey to Sobraon—a mass of victories which have never been surpassed in the field—a mass of exploits of individuals, corps, and masses, which has never occurred in any other army which ever existed.” (Cheers.)

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been fine, the temperature has at times greatly exceeded the average for the season, and the sky has been more than usually free from cloud. The following are some particulars of each day. Thursday, the sky was overcast till after noon, and mostly clear after this time; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 59°. Friday, the sky was almost cloudless throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 63°. Saturday, the sky was chiefly covered by cloud during the middle of the day, and wholly covered at other times; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 60°. Sunday, the sky during the morning was overcast, broken clouds prevailed till the evening, and the night was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 61°. Monday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently during the afternoon; the night was principally cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 55°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast, with slight exceptions, till the evening, and the night was cloudless; the direction of the wind was W.N.W., and the average temperature of the air was 52°. Wednesday, the sky was chiefly covered by cloud, the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 50°; and that for the week ending this day was 57°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday,	Oct. 5,	the highest during the day was 68° deg., and the lowest was 50 deg.
Friday,	Oct. 6,	..... 73 53
Saturday,	Oct. 7,	..... 73 47½
Sunday,	Oct. 8,	..... 68 54
Monday,	Oct. 9,	..... 61 50½
Tuesday,	Oct. 10,	..... 58 47
Wednesday,	Oct. 11,	..... 57 43½

Blackheath, Thursday, October 12, 1848. J. G.

From a series of experiments made with Mason's Hygrometer, I have adduced the following mean temperatures and mean dew points for the month of September last:—

At 9 A.M.	mean temperature 59 deg.	mean dew point 52 deg.
12 ..	62 ..	51 ..
3 P.M. ..	61 ..	51 ..
6 ..	59 ..	51 ..
9 ..	58 ..	51 ..

Rain fell in slight quantities until the 28th, when it continued without cessation for three days, measuring 3.14. The mean height of barometer at nine A.M., 29.963, and at nine P.M., 29.966. October, as yet, has been more overcast than fair. H. J. B. Bristol, October, 1848.



LIMERICK CASTLE AND THOMOND-BRIDGE.

LIMERICK CASTLE AND THOMOND-BRIDGE.

THESE localities possess an interest from their genealogical association with the Marquis of Thomond, the present head of the House of O'Brien, or O'Bryen, who adopts the latter form of orthography, and deduces his descent from the Royal line of Thomond, a race of princes which sprang from the celebrated Hibernian Monarch, Brian Borroime, or Boru, who commenced his reign in 1002, and terminated it with his life, near Clontarf, in 1014.

The effectual introduction of English Government did not take place till after the death of Donald O'Brien, who was their King at the time of the invasion by Henry II. of England. In 1210, King John, coming to Ireland, visited Limerick among other places, and caused Thomond-bridge to be erected over the Shannon. He also had built the castle of Limerick, thence called “King John's Castle,” commanding the bridge into Clare; which remains in the state shown in the Engraving.

Mr. Smith O'Brien is lineally descended from the first Earl of Clarendon, and is consequently related, remotely, to the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—both being sixth in descent from the celebrated historian of the Civil War. The unfortunate gentleman's elder brother, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland, will inherit—should he outlive the Marquis of Thomond—the title of Baron Inchiquin, and then become head of the Royal house of O'Brien. Mr. Smith O'Brien has nearly completed his 45th year. He is married to Lucy, daughter of Joseph Gabbett, Esq., of Limerick, and has by her a large family.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

The prisoner's defence, which was commenced by Mr. Whiteside, on Wednesday se'night, in an able speech of which we gave an abstract in our Postscript of last week, was brought to a close during Friday.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Whiteside resumed his address to the jury on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, and was listened to most attentively by a crowded and deeply interested audience. In his speech of the day previous he had endeavoured to convey to the jury the principle upon which he rested the defence of his client. He had asserted that, supposing Mr. O'Brien to have been convicted, and that an attempt had been made to break into prison and rescue him, the persons concerned in that attempt would have been guilty of a high offence, but not of high treason. It followed from that much more strongly that an endeavour to escape or resistance would not be high treason. In Captain C.'s case (1st Ventr.), where an assault was made by a party of soldiers on the civil power by command of their officer, in order to rescue a comrade from arrest, Lord Hale decided that the

crime was not high treason, because it wanted universality of design. If the jury believed that all the acts of Mr. O'Brien were done to escape arrest, and not in pursuance of a universal design, his acquittal from the charge of high treason would follow as a matter of course. The learned counsel then proceeded at much length to comment upon, and controvert the various points sought to be established in the evidence for the Crown, and thus concluded:—“Gentlemen, I have observed upon the evidence, and I simply submit to you in conclusion, that however you may condemn certain acts of Mr. O'Brien, however equivocal you may think some observations made by him in one letter are, yet, if you believe that his offence falls short of the tremendous crime of treason, you are bound by the solemn duty you have undertaken, irrespective of every consequence, to acquit the prisoner. Well I know the weighty difficulties I have to encounter, and how incompetent my feeble powers have been to grapple with and overcome them. Well do I know how prejudice has blocked up the avenues to the understanding of some—how calumny has done its work with others—and how it has been said that the impracticable politician must perish at last. If he had been a hypocrite, and had covered his selfishness with the mask of patriotism—if he had said what he did not believe—if he had said to-morrow what he had said to-day, he might have been a patriotic placeman, and enjoyed individual prosperity, having traded with tact for a time upon the miseries of his country. Wrong he may have been in the opinions he has imbibed; yet he has adhered to them steadily and consistently throughout his life, and he suffers now for having honestly maintained them, believing them to be true. He has been reviled, caricatured, and slandered in his native country from one extremity to the other; he has been hunted as a traitor and covered with abuse, and where is he to look for justice? Where can he hope for a temperate consideration of his whole political life but where the law has placed his safety—in the honour, discernment, and humanity of a jury of his countrymen—a rampart of defence to stand between the Crown and the prisoner? If the crime consisting in the intention of the soul is not sufficiently established, judges must be unbending, but jurors may yield to the frailties of human nature. Jurors may throw the broad shield of their protection around the accused, whose intention they can believe to have been innocent, censurable though his conduct may have been. Such is the high office assigned to you by the constitution, whose foundations were laid in the deepest wisdom which through a succession of ages has been cemented by the patriot's blood and consecrated in the martyr's fire. It is for you to say whether his guilt is established conclusively or not. The law of your country, wise, just, and merciful, has declared that if there be a doubt, that doubt must be given in favour of the prisoner—in favour of him whose life is sought to be affected; and, therefore, yielding to those benign principles and those generous impulses of your hearts, it is for you to stand between the prisoner and his grave. Review his life. A love of his country he imbibed from his mother's breast. It was strengthened by his father's example, perhaps, to a dangerous excess. His father



SCENE AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CLONMEL, AFTER THE SENTENCE OF MR. S. O'BRIEN.

recounted to him how, on the last memorable night of our national independence, he had heard the burning words of Grattan, of Plunket, and of Bushe; how he had been persuaded by the gravity of their arguments, transported by their eloquence, and inflamed by their patriotic ardour. Those lessons taught by his parent he has never forgotten; and believing that the Union was carried by corruption, he struggled for its repeal and to restore to Ireland its parliamentary existence. In that has been the labour of his life—a delusion, I admit; but is not death upon the scaffold a terrible punishment for believing that Irishmen have the capacity and intellect to rule the affairs of their native country? Would to God that Mr. Smith O'Brien were my only client! The happiness of an honourable, ancient, and Royal family is at stake this day. The church, the bar, the senate, furnish members nearly and dearly related to the prisoner. They may differ from him in politics, but they are here to give him consolation on this day. Should you send him to the scaffold, they must struggle on hereafter with broken hearts through a cheerless existence, labouring in sorrow for him they loved. A venerable lady, whose life has been spent amidst an affectionate tenantry, who has lavished her fortune and dispensed blessings and charities around her, awaits with trembling heart your verdict. If your verdict consigns her beloved son to the grave, that heart will quickly beat no more. Six innocent children await to be informed whether they are to be stripped of the inheritance which has descended in their family for ages, and driven beggars and fatherless upon the world through the rigorous enactments of a cruel law—whether they are to be restored to peace and joy, or plunged into the uttermost depths of black despair. There is another who still clings to hope—that hope may it be blessed in you! Her heart's blood she would gladly give to save the object of her youthful affections. You will not send her, unless at the command of conscience, to an untimely grave. Yet even in this case of blood I do not ask for pity in a wailing spirit; I ask it in the spirit of a free constitution, in accordance with the rooted principles of our common law. Those principles ought to shine out in glorious perfection in this great cause between the prisoner and the Crown; and a verdict in accordance with them is not a triumph over the law, but a triumph of the law. If, however, you shall convict my client, neither will I nor will he censure that conviction. I trust he will meet his fate with the faith of a Christian and the firmness of a man. The last accents of his lips will breathe a prayer for Ireland's happiness and Ireland's constitutional freedom; and in that moment of his mortal agony will be consoled if through his sufferings and his sacrifices some system of government shall arise such as I aver has never yet existed—wise, impartial, comprehensive, and, above all, which may conduct to wealth, prosperity, and greatness the country he has loved, not wisely, perhaps, but too well. Our Sovereign, in that oath wherewith she seals her compact with a free people, promises to exercise in all her judgments justice in mercy. That justice you administer; no remorseless, cruel, sanguinary code, but justice in mercy. In nothing can frail mortals approach so nearly to the attributes of the Almighty as in the administration of justice here below. Divine justice will be tempered with mercy, or dismal will be our fate. The awful issues of life and death are now in your hands. Do justice in mercy. The last faint murmurs on your quivering lips will be for mercy ere the immortal spirit shall take its flight to, I trust, a better and a brighter world.

The learned counsel appeared quite exhausted as he resumed his seat. The prisoner shed tears towards the conclusion, and on the faces of many long accustomed to the most trying scenes that criminal courts present, the same evidences of deep emotion were visible. The evidence for the defence was then entered upon. Mr. W. Hammill examined by Mr. Fitzgerald: Had been secretary of the Irish Confederation. Proved the rules of that body, and copies of a lecture by Mr. Duffy "on the use of Confederate Clubs," and of similar documents. Cross-examined: The body was formed in January, 1847. The council consisted of Messrs. O'Brien, D. Reilly, J. Martin, Cave, Varian, Dillon, J. Mitchell, and others. Re-examined: There were clergymen in the council. Dr. Gray examined by Sir C. O'Loughlen: Was one of the proprietors of the *Freeman's Journal*. Proved the rules of the Irish League and several reports of the Repeal Association, as well as a speech of Mr. O'Brien's, in 1843, on the grievances of Ireland. Had known Mr. O'Brien since 1844. Had never heard him use disloyal language.

The Attorney-General objected to such a line of examination. Sir C. O'Loughlen said, he proposed to bring forward evidence that Mr. O'Brien had always been in favour of constitutional agitation, and of the constitution of King, Lords, and Commons. In "The Queen v. O'Connell" similar evidence was admitted. The Attorney-General: The reason for the admission of such evidence in O'Connell's case was, that the Crown denied that his speeches meant what the words showed them to signify, and that they bore a double meaning, and therefore it was quite right to receive evidence to the contrary. The Lord Chief Justice Doherty: The evidence now before the Court is not much more than general evidence as to character. The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne: We think the counsel for the prisoner has a right to ask general questions founded on a knowledge of the prisoner's character, as to the attachment of the prisoner to the Queen and constitution. Mr. Justice Moore: We give no opinion on the documents handed in, but we think this evidence admissible.

The examination of Dr. Gray continued: Had repeatedly heard Mr. O'Brien say that he would retire from public life rather than be a party to unconstitutional agitation. Recollected a dispute between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. O'Brien. The Court decided, after argument, that the question with reference to this dispute could not be asked. Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General: Recollected a telegraphic despatch having been received from their London agent, in which it was stated that Lord J. Russell would apply to Parliament for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. An announcement to that effect had been hung outside the office, with the addition that a warrant was out for the arrest of Mr. S. O'Brien. That was on the 22nd of July. It could not have been true at the time that a warrant was issued for Mr. O'Brien's arrest, as the Act had not been passed at that time. Mr. Maher examined: Was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Wexford, and had been member for that county. Had been acquainted with Mr. W. S. O'Brien for many years. On the 22nd of July Mr. O'Brien came to him at Enniscorthy in pursuance of a long-sent invitation. Went home in his carriage with him. On the following morning, at 8 o'clock, Mr. O'Brien sent to him and said he wanted to see him.

The Attorney-General objected to the witness repeating anything that had passed between Mr. O'Brien and himself being given in evidence. Mr. Fitzgerald contended that it was admissible. The conversation would show the intent with which Mr. O'Brien had visited Enniscorthy; and as the intent was the very thing charged against the prisoner by the Attorney-General, his counsel was entitled to show from his declarations to another person what that intent really was. Mr. S. O'Brien: I must really in common justice ask that if speeches delivered by me in Dublin, and reported in such a fashion as I believe was never before heard of—from the notes of policemen, are to be evidence against me, what I said to a private friend in the progress of a journey may be allowed to be heard. It seems the most monstrous decision I have ever heard.

Mr. Fitzgerald was about to speak; but Mr. O'Brien said: I call upon you, Mr. Fitzgerald, to let the case go as it stands. I hold that it is a substantial violation of all principles of justice, and therefore I call upon my counsel to give up the case. Mr. Fitzgerald said, that to save time he would put some two or three other questions to the witness. He was proceeding to do so when Mr. O'Brien said, I must appeal to your Lordships to say whether the conversation I held with Mr. Maher on the morning of my departure from his house is to be given in evidence or not? The Solicitor-General said he would make no objection to it, if Mr. O'Brien wished it. The Lord Chief Justice said, our distinct impression is, that, with regard to all the transactions that have been brought forward by the Crown, Mr. O'Brien has a right to adduce counter evidence; but in this matter, as to which the Crown has given no evidence, the prisoner is not entitled to give any. As the Crown, however, has waived the objection, the case is different. This scene produced much excitement in the Court.

The examination was then continued: Had been acquainted with Mr. O'Brien since 1835. Had some acquaintance with his political sentiments—as much, he should say, as the rest of the world. He had spoken of politics to him. Believed him to be most decidedly attached to the Queen and the constitution. He told Mr. O'Brien that he had invited a Roman Catholic Bishop, the parish priest, and two other Roman Catholic clergymen, to meet him. Two gentlemen came to his house on the Sunday. His servant came to his room, and said Mr. O'Brien wished to speak to him. He went to him in his room, and Mr. O'Brien said, "You have two other guests in the house, for whom, I think, you are not prepared. Meagher and Dillon arrived this morning, and bring the news of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and that a warrant for my arrest has been issued, which they think may have probably come over by the mail." And he then said, "My dear Maher, I did not come to your house to disturb its peace. I do not wish that any arrest should take place in your house. Send for a car, that we may go towards Kilkenny, where I have some friends I should like to consult in this case." Witness told him he would send them to Enniscorthy in his carriage, and have a car there ready to forward them on their arrival. They breakfasted, and left in an hour. On the next day he had projected taking Mr. O'Brien to see Wexford Harbour and land about it that was being reclaimed, which he had expressed a desire to see.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: Mr. O'Brien had a large leathern portmanteau with him. Dillon and Meagher were not expected by witness when they came. Mr. O'Brien said he was going to Kilkenny. Among the evidence adduced of the character mentioned above by Sir C. O'Loughlen was that of Mr. Barrott, proprietor of the *Pilot* newspaper; Sir David Roche, late M.P. for Limerick; Mr. J. Massey, Grand Juror of Limerick; Sir D. Norreys, M.P.; Mr. W. Fitzgerald, Grand Juror of Clare county; the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan (one of the Grand Jurors who found the bill of indictment against the prisoner).

Major-General Sir W. Napier was then examined by Sir C. O'Loughlen: Is a Major-General in her Majesty's service, and is the historian of the Peninsular War. Recollects the years 1831 and 1832. Was in England at the time. Recollects the agitation for the Reform Bill. Knew the Birmingham Political Union by name. Was not a member of that society. Was not a member of the London Political Union. Refused to be a member of it. Did not know of his own knowledge that it was divided into sections. Was not present at any of the meetings of the London or Birmingham Political Unions in 1831 or 1832. Recollected when the Reform agitation was going on, and when the Bill was thrown out in the House of Lords.

Sir C. O'Loughlen: Do you recollect having received a certain letter a short time after that period?—I received many letters at that time. I know Mr. Young.

Do you know what he was at that time?—I do. He was Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne in the Home Office.

Do you know Mr. Parkes?—I met him about the time you mention. He was introduced to me by Mr. Young, and we conversed for about two minutes. Mr. Parkes took part in the agitation; but I do not know if he was a member of the Union of my own knowledge. I have heard he was by general report.

Did you receive any communication from Mr. Young from the Home Office?—I did.

Have you any letter from that gentleman?—I have. The Attorney-General objected to any statement as to the contents of that letter. They could know nothing at all about it.

Examination continued: I received a *subpoena duces tecum* to bring certain letters with me; among others, letters from Mr. Young, and I have two with me: one, to which it is probable you refer, signed with his initials, the other I look upon as a private communication; but I brought it to prove his handwriting.

What does "T. Y., H. O." mean?—"Thomas Young, Home-Office." The letter bears a Home-Office frank—signed, I suppose, by the Secretary of State. Lord Melbourne was then in the Home-Office. Lord J. Russell was a member of the Cabinet at the time. Lord Brougham was Chancellor. I received that letter about June 26, 1832. I had taken part in the Reform agitation at the time in Bath and Devizes.

Did you make any reply to the letter received from Mr. Young?—I did. What was the proposition made to you by Mr. Young?

The Attorney-General thought that if there were to be any limit to the evidence at all, the Court would not allow the witness to answer the last question. There had been no statement as to the evidence now attempted to be brought forward in any part of the prisoner's case. The Court could have nothing whatever to do with what had passed between Mr. Young and Sir W. Napier in 1832, and he submitted that they could not allow it to be stated in evidence. The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne: We don't admit the evidence at all.

Mr. Fitzgerald: My Lord, Mr. Whiteside referred to it in his speech; the circumstance is matter of history, and in that light I think we may prove it. The Lord Chief Justice: It is perfectly plain we cannot receive it.

Mr. Fitzgerald: In Hardy's case the Duke of Richmond was called to give evidence of a letter addressed to Hardy, and advising the course which he afterwards adopted.

The Lord Chief Justice Doherty: But that was with respect to the very matter with which the prisoner was charged.

The Court ruled that the evidence could not be received. The witness retired, and the evidence for the prisoner closed.

The Court then adjourned.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Fitzgerald, on behalf of the prisoner, spoke to evidence. At the close of the learned gentleman's address,

The Court consulted for a few moments; after which

The Chief Justice said: Mr. O'Brien, I have now to inform you that if you desire to address the Jury, you are now at liberty to do so; but you cannot be heard after the Solicitor-General has spoken. If you wish to do so, the Court shall retire for a few minutes, in order to give you time to consult with your friends.

Mr. O'Brien: I am quite content, my Lord, to leave my case, as it now stands, to the decision of the Jury, and am only anxious to add my thanks to them for the patient attention they have given the arguments and evidence given in the case.

The Solicitor-General replied on the whole case. At twenty minutes past five o'clock the Lord Chief Justice commenced his charge to the Jury. At half-past seven o'clock, his Lordship not having brought his address to a close, the Court rose.

SATURDAY.—The Lord Chief Justice resumed his charge to the Jury, the course of which was interrupted (the Attorney-General consenting) to re-examine Dobbey, the informer, who gave the evidence for the Crown respecting the clubs, and to examine a witness named Henry Dalton, a classical tutor and a student of Trinity College, Dublin, with the object of shewing Dobbey was not to be believed on his oath. Alluding to an occasion when he was in company with Dobbey in a tavern in Dublin in June last, he said: "He (Dobbey) asked had I joined a club, or would I. I told him I would not join any club, as a notice had been posted upon the College walls, that any student would be expelled who joined a club, and I intended going in for scholarship the following year. I told him I would lose all my collegiate prospects. He said that although I might lose my prospects there, I might not elsewhere; and he told me that Government might appoint me as the head of some Colonial college, as I was fit for it." (Dobbey here smiled.)

How long was it before you saw him again?—Three or four weeks, at the corner of Trinity-street. He tapped me upon the shoulder, and asked me to take a glass of punch with him, and we went into a house for refreshment. I paid for it.

Dobbey asked was Dens' Theology read in College. And I said it was not to my knowledge. He said that by Dens a Roman Catholic was qualified to swear and get absolution from a priest for any information, false or true. He said that the only way to counteract it was to swear counter to it. He said if I joined a distinct club from him, and that both our informations agreed, credit would be attached to it, and the more the better. I called him a rascal and a blackguard, and told him to leave the place. He then went out and came in again, and smiling, said he was surprised that a man of my learning could not perceive that he was humbugging.

Mr. Whiteside: When did you read Dobbey's evidence in the paper?

Witness: On Thursday. I should have said that I mentioned these circumstances at the time they occurred to others; and on reading the paper, I said to them, "Oh! do you remember what I told you about Dobbey?"

Mr. Potter (Mr. O'Brien's attorney) said that he had brought the witness into court, and the prisoner's counsel sent him out again during Dobbey's examination.

The Attorney-General, addressing Dobbey: Do you know this gentleman? The two witnesses stood on the table, confronting each other. Dobbey: On my oath I never saw him.—This statement produced an extraordinary sensation in the court.

A Juror, to Dalton: Did you give this evidence to any one before you came to this town? I did; I mentioned it to some friends. I told them that I was almost convinced that this Dobbey was the same person I had met in the public-house. I swear that I never expected to be brought here. I wrote a letter stating these facts, which I sent to the *Freeman's Journal* office, upon hearing the evidence given by Dobbey, with a view to having it published. When I went to the *Freeman* office, the people there, having read the letter, forced me to come down here. When I wrote that letter, I had not the most remote idea that I would be here to-day. I consider myself at a serious loss by coming from Dublin. It was my own suggestion to publish these facts. No one advised me to do it before I thought of it myself. I described Dobbey's person to my friends in Dublin, when I was telling them of these facts.

Dobbey was then examined by one of the Jury in reference to the position which he occupied in relation to the clubs and the war directory, of which he had stated various particulars on his first examination. He said that he was not a member of the Council of 21. That he went to the meeting in the capacity of a representative of a club. He was a representative of a club, and as such formed part of the council.

The two witnesses were then ordered to withdraw. Mr. O'Brien: I think it right to make my acknowledgments to the Attorney-General for allowing this witness to be examined.

The Lord Chief Justice then resumed his charge to the Jury, at the conclusion of which the Jury retired to consider their verdict.

About half-past five o'clock the Judges returned to court, and took their seats on the bench, when the Jury entered, and the Clerk of the Crown called over the roll, each man answering to his name.

Clerk of the Crown: How say you, gentlemen of the Jury, on the first count, guilty, or not guilty?

Foreman: Guilty. The word caused a perceptible sensation in every corner of the court. Mr. O'Brien slightly nodded his head to the Jury.

The same general verdict was returned on the other counts except the sixth, which had been withdrawn.

The Foreman said, in tones which were nearly inaudible, "My Lord, there is a recommendation from the Jury. I really cannot read it, my Lord. Mr. Pedder, can't you read the rest?"

The Clerk of the Crown then read from the paper what follows:—"We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government, the Jury being unanimously of opinion that, for many reasons, his life should be spared. For self and fellows, Richard M. S. Mansergh, Foreman."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his seat, and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed, the eyes of all being fixed on the calm, self-possessed countenance of the prisoner. At length

Chief Justice Blackburne said, in a low voice, "Adjourn the Court until ten o'clock on Monday morning."

The prison van which contained Mr. O'Brien was guarded by a strong body of police, but there did not seem much necessity for their attendance. About sixty poor persons were assembled round the court, half of whom were women, and but few of those assembled followed the van to the gaol. The greatest silence prevailed in the streets of the town.

MONDAY.—At the sitting of the Court, Mr. Whiteside having made a motion in arrest of judgment, which was opposed on the part of the Crown and refused by the Court, the Clerk of the Crown asked Mr. O'Brien what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him?

Mr. O'Brien said: My Lords, it is not my intention to enter into any vindication of my conduct, however much I might have desired to avail myself of this opportunity of so doing. I am perfectly satisfied with the consciousness that I have performed my duty to my country—that I have done only that which, in my opinion, it was the duty of every Irishman to have done, and I am now prepared to abide the consequences of having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence. (Cheers in the gallery.)

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded, amidst the most profound and painful silence, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He said: William Smith O'Brien, after a long, painful, and laborious trial, a Jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of high treason. Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the Crown. That recommendation, as is our duty, we shall send forward to the Lord-Lieutenant, to whom, as you must know, exclusively belongs the

power to comply with its prayer. It now remains for us to perform the last solemn act of duty which devolves upon us—to pronounce that sentence, by which the law marks the enormity of your guilt, and aims at the prevention of similar crimes, by the example and infliction of a terrible punishment. After an exhortation to the prisoner to repentance, his Lordship assumed the black cap, and, amid a silence at once solemn and painful, proceeded as follows: "That sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; that afterwards your head shall be severed from your body, and your body divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall please; and may God have mercy on your soul!" (A profound sensation followed the sentence, and continued to manifest itself for several minutes afterwards.)

After a pause, several persons rushed forward to the dock to take farewell of the prisoner. He shook them warmly by the hand. His manner was calm. He left the dock with a steady step and smiling countenance, and was conveyed to the cell or waiting-room adjoining the dock. When the intelligence reached the streets that he had been sentenced to death, crowds of persons collected about the court-house, and great sensation was manifested. Several women ran to the gates shrieking and throwing up their arms in violent grief. A large body of the constabulary, with bayonets fixed, were at once marched into the square before the court-house. The gaol van (drawn by two horses) was then admitted inside the gates, and the prisoner having been placed in it, the vehicle was driven to the gaol, surrounded by the constabulary, and the prisoner reconducted to his cell. The excitement in the streets was intense, and it was not till a considerable time had elapsed that it subsided.

The illustration upon the front page represents the conveying of the prisoner from the Court back to prison; and that upon the adjoining page, the scene at the Clonmel Post Office window, five minutes after the finding of the jury.

TRIAL OF M'MANUS.

Terence Bellew M'Manus was then charged with high treason.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., and Mr. O'Callaghan appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

The Attorney-General, in stating the case to the jury, said: The indictment contained several counts, but the substantial charge against Mr. M'Manus was, that he actually and emphatically levied war in Ireland against her Majesty. This charge was spread out upon the first five counts of the indictment, by stating the different places in which the war was levied; but the substantial question for their consideration was, whether or not he and those with whom he acted, and with whom he was associated in the transactions of July, were a party to those transactions, and whether they meant to levy war. He was also charged in the indictment with compassing and imagining the death of the Queen; but the overt acts being the levying of war, the case would be simplified by considering whether or not the prisoner was guilty of the charge of levying war against the Queen. The learned gentleman, having recapitulated the principal facts, connecting the prisoner, who had previously lived in Liverpool, with the movements and proceedings of Smith O'Brien, at Ballinagary and the other localities of the insurrection in July last, adduced evidence in support of the charge, which was but a repetition of the evidence on the preceding trial.

TUESDAY.—The trial of Mr. M'Manus was resumed at the sitting of the Court. The examination of witnesses for the Crown occupied the entire day, the evidence being generally the same as that adduced on the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien. At six o'clock, P.M., the case for the Crown was brought to a close, and the Court rose.

TRIAL OF MR. C. G. DUFFY.—The Dublin Commission is to open on the 21st inst. Mr. Duffy is to be tried at this commission. In the summonses to the city grand jury, there is a notification that "a heavy penalty will be incurred for non-attendance."

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The recommendation of the jury, that the prerogative of mercy should be extended to Mr. O'Brien, is almost unanimously responded to by men of all shades of politics in Ireland. As an instance of the right feeling which governs many of Mr. O'Brien's actions, the following letter to his solicitor is characteristic:—"Clonmel Gaol, Oct. 9.—My dear Potter,—I entertain the most sincere and anxious desire that no insult or injury should be offered to either the jury or to the witnesses through whose instrumentality I have been convicted, and I shall be very much obliged if you will use your utmost efforts to make known my sentiments upon this subject.—Believe me, yours most truly, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.—Robert Potter, Esq."

ADDRESS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY ON THE APPREHENDED APPROACH OF FAMINE.—The Roman Catholic Clergy of Meath have published an address to the hierarchy of their church, in which they state, "That the potato crop may be considered this season almost lost. That the grain crop in their respective parishes is far below an average one, and is, besides, greatly damaged and wasted by wet weather. That the wealthy landlords, with some honourable exceptions, as well as the embarrassed among them, are already pressing for rents, as if no failure of the people's food had taken place. That the small holders of land in general are unable to pay rents unless by parting with the scanty produce of this harvest, their only means of sustaining their miserable families. That this entire class, if left unaided, will be superadded to that mass of human misery hitherto supported by public relief. That the Poor-Law, under the present pressure of unexampled suffering, is quite inadequate to meet the difficulties of this awful and protracted crisis; and that, if employment and wages be not given, hundreds of thousands of the labouring classes will perish, whilst the food, by their sweat and labour produced, is carried out of the country before their eyes. This committee most highly appreciates the unceasing solicitude with which each of your Lordships laboured in his own diocese to alleviate distress. It knows well the almost superhuman efforts made by each to save the lives of famishing multitudes; but, at the same time, it is coerced to give expression to the opinion of the clergy and laity, that had your Lordships, with irresistible unanimity, at the commencement of the famine, taken that position between the starving people and their rulers, the poor would not have been neglected as they were, for no minister could be so unwise as to disregard your Lordships' remonstrances. If this omission was owing, as has been often alleged, to the want of unanimity on other subjects among your Lordships, which has of late years become so painfully public, this committee indulges the fond hope that the distressing want of union, for the sake of the poor, will, by the blessing of God and the counsel of the Holy Father, cease for ever. The last and most important duty of the committee is to implore your Lordships at your next meeting to make one unanimous and vigorous effort to direct the attention of Government, hitherto so ill-advised, to the grinding oppression, unequalled distress, and squalid misery of your faithful flocks, and that in your endeavours to save the country from the impending calamity, now more threatening than ever, you will not content yourselves with the promises of a Viceroy, which he may not be able to fulfil, and which the Premier may distort or disallow, but that your Lordships would consider it your sacred duty to approach the Throne and make known the wants and destitution of her Irish subjects to our good and gracious Queen, and firmly, but most respectfully, to demand of her, as she claims their allegiance and services, to save their lives."

THE INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE ON MR. O'BRIEN'S TRIAL.—The document alluded to by Sir W. Napier in his evidence on Smith O'Brien's trial, which the Court refused to allow to be read, has been published in the *Freeman's Journal* as follows: it certainly is an extraordinary letter to have been written by the private secretary of a Prime Minister:—"H. O., June 25, '32.—My dear Napier, Sir H. Bunbury told me of your wise determination not to become a 'Parliament man,' at least for the present. The offer was very tempting, and you have the more merit in declining. I refrained from writing to you while the matter was undecided, for I did not wish to obtrude my opinion; but I felt that reason was against your acceptance, as your health, your purse, and your comfort would all have suffered by your attendance in the House of Commons. The history must have been laid aside. You could not, moreover, have been a calm and silent member; but would have been exerting yourself to push onward the movement faster than it probably will march, or than, perhaps, all things considered, it is desirable it should march. Let us go back a moment. The display of energy, and a readiness to act on the part of the people when the Duke of W— was on the eve of coming in, was greater far than I expected. I speak not of the cockneys, but of the men in the north—Glasgow, Newcastle, Birmingham. Are you aware that, in the event of a fight, you were to be invited to take the command at Birmingham? Parkes got a frank from me for you with that view, but had no occasion to send it. Had he written, I should have fired a despatch at you with my friendly and anxious counsel and entreaty to keep you quiet, and not to stir from Freshford. It is not well to enter early into revolutions—the first fall victims. What do you think would have happened? The Reformers (Place, &c.) talked big to me, and felt assured of success. The run upon the banks and the barricading of the populous country towns would have brought matters to a crisis, and a week they—the Reformers—thought would have finished the business. They meant so to agitate here, that no soldiers could have been spared from London, and the army is too small elsewhere to have put down the rebels. In Scotland, I believe, the most effectual blow would have been struck, and it seems difficult to have resisted the popular movement. The Tories, however, say the Duke would have succeeded. No doubt, the discipline under which soldiers live might have proved a stronger element than the public enthusiasm, i.e. unless the latter was universal or extensive, and then it would have carried all before it. The task would have been to bring back society to its former quiet state. Thank God, we have been spared the trial; but, as a matter of speculation, tell me what you think would have been the result. Am I right in my conjecture that you would have refused the Birmingham invite, and kept your sword in its scabbard? Yours ever truly, T. Y.—Thanks for your first volume. Jones has come back better."

M. LEDRU-ROLLIN'S ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.—The action for defamation brought by M. Ledru-Rollin was to have been heard on Thursday se'night, but the hearing was postponed for a week. The defendants are M. Cauchy, a person employed in the Administration des Forêts, and *chef de bataillon* in the 2nd legion of the National Guards of the *banlieue*; M. Bignon, sen., a literary man; M. Bignon, jun., a horse-dealer; M. Gérin, a retired colonel of Engineers; M. Paulin, colonel of Engineers; M. Truessart, an ex-commissary of Police; M. Basset, formerly director of the Opéra Comique; and M. Laroche, principal clerk of an *avoué*. The charges of defamation are as follow:—Against MM. Bignon, sen. and jun., Gérin, and Paulin, for stating publicly that M. Ledru-Rollin had taken £14,000 from the public treasury, and invested the money in the English Three per Cents; against M. Paulin, in addition, for having stated that the chief of the *gardes chiuurmes* of Brest had twice received orders from M. Ledru-Rollin to set the most dangerous *forçats* at liberty; against M. Truessart, for stating, before the Committee of Inquiry of the National Assembly, that M. Ledru-Rollin had taken 100,000 francs of the public money to promote the insurrection of June; and against MM. Basset and Laroche, for stating publicly that the nomination of M. Basset as director of the Opéra Comique could only be obtained by an engagement to pay a sum of 53,000 francs, guaranteed by M. Ledru-Rollin.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 15.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—The Sun rises at 6h. 28m., and sets at 5h. 2m.
TUESDAY, 17.—Eldreda.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—St. Luke.
THURSDAY, 19.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 6h. 28m. A.M.
FRIDAY, 20.—The length of the day is 10h. 19m. The decrease since the longest day is 6h. 13m.
SATURDAY, 21.—Day breaks at 4h. 42m., and twilight ends at 6h. 46m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 30	4 10	5 0	5 45	6 10	7 10	8 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "T. T."—The coin, of which an impression has been received, is from a penny of Edward I., struck at London; of no value.
- "A Military Subscriber."—The standard of height for the three Regiments of Horse Guards is six feet. For the three regiments of Foot Guards, five feet eight inches. In other words, no person will be accepted in either division under those heights.
- "H. M." &c.—No person is eligible to hold a commission in the army under sixteen years of age. There is no limit of age, however, in regard to application, although persons in advanced life (say over 34) seldom have their applications complied with. The price of a Cornetcy in the Life Guards and the Blues is £1260; in the Dragon Guards and other regiments of Cavalry, £840; in the Foot Guards, an Ensigncy, with the rank of Lieutenant, would cost £1200; in the regular regiments of Infantry, £450. The daily pay of a Cornet in the Horse Guards is 8s.; in the ordinary regiments of Cavalry, 8s.; in the Foot Guards, 5s. 6d. and in ordinary regiments of Infantry, 5s. 8d.
- "An Old Subscriber" should apply at the office of the Company, in Lothbury, for the cost per mile of communications sent by electric telegraph. Our Correspondent will find the calculation for estimating the tonnage of ships in Gutts's "Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack" for 1847.
- "Henriette M." is recommended to apply to a music-seller.
- "Omega."—The copyright of the picture will be the property of the artist.
- "A Subscriber," Newport, will find the rates of passage-money to India given in "Real Life in India, by an Old Resident," lately published.
- "H. F."—We cannot advise you.
- "C. L. S."—Declined.
- "Watt," Limerick.—Diagrams, &c., of the steam-engine may be had at Weale's, publisher, High Holborn.
- "A Subscriber," Dumbartonshire, has correctly deciphered the signature.
- "J. W." on remitting twelve postage stamps, may receive the Number in question. We cannot dispose of the block named.
- "J. Y." Aberdeen, is thanked; though his Sketch was too late.
- "W. H. W."—The President steam-ship left New York, for Liverpool, on March 11, 1841, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards (March 13), and has never since been heard of.
- "Hindonensis Alumnus."—See Bechstein on "Chamber Birds," &c.
- "J. P." Hull.—Mackenzie's "English Dictionary." Our correspondent should apply to the publisher of the "Pictorial History of England."
- "Bowly."—See Walker's "Manly Exercises."
- "J. W. D." Bedford.—The Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, is, as yet, but half built; its completion will be commenced next spring. Admission to the hospital is obtained by letters of recommendation from governors.
- "C. R." had better apply to a surgeon.
- "J. R." Brighton, is thanked for the Sketches, though we could not avail ourselves of them. This acknowledgement has been accidentally delayed.
- "David," Edinburgh.—The matter is under consideration. The large View of London was presented in January, 1845.
- "T. A. O." Shepperton-street, is thanked. The opportunity has, however, been lost.
- "X. Y. Z."—The late hurricane in the West Indies commenced on August 21st.
- "C. M." Clonmel.—Thanks.
- "Portsmouth."—The whiteness of pearls may be restored by keeping them in magnesia.
- "Nott."—See Mawe's "Treatise upon Precious Stones."
- "X. Y. Z." Rochester, had better apply to a Solicitor. The case is clogged with so many circumstances, that it is impossible to advise you otherwise on it within a line or two.
- "S." Bridge-street, Westminster, is thanked for the Sketches.
- "Napoleon."—Greenwich lies on the right bank of the Thames, five miles south-east from London.
- "A Constant Reader and Student of Heraldry."—Refer to Edmondson or Berry's "Heraldry"—books easily met with in any public library.
- "Armiger."—Strictly speaking, our Correspondent would not be entitled to the crest in question, unless he could prove his descent from the party to whom it is assigned in the College Books. But, if he did bear it, the only penalty to which he would subject himself would be, the tax on armorial ensigns. The mother's crest never descends to her children. The price of Burke's "Armory" is £1 5s.; of the "Landed Gentry," two guineas and a half.
- "A Constant Subscriber."—The production of the certificate of the parents' marriage is not necessary.
- "X. Y. Z."—If the marriage be legally performed, the issue is legitimate, despite of the false names.
- "E. J."—The only mode of changing a crest is by an application to the Earl Marshal. A motto may be altered at pleasure. Refer to G. R. Harrison, Esq., Herald's Office, Doctors' Commons.
- "Maria M."—There are two good editions of Beethoven's pianoforte works and symphonies complete: the one edited by Moschelles, published by Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street; and the other edited by Czerny, published by Cocks and Co., Old Burlington-street.
- "M. N. O."—Mlle. Alboni is not married.
- "A Subscriber."—The hygrometer is quite as important in meteorological observations, as the barometer, &c. The only instrument whose indications are correct is the moistened bulb thermometer, used as directed in Glaisher's "Hygrometrical Tables," published by Taylor, Red Lion-court, price 2s. 6d. Write to Mr. Glaisher, at 13, Dartmouth-terrace, Blackheath, relative to your other questions.
- "M. R."—The price of an Ensign's Commission is £450.
- "St. Denis."—The fourth quartering, depicted on the shield of the late Lord Berwick, exhibits the arms of Wentworth; viz. sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces or. His Lordship bore that quartering in right of his descent through the Noels, from Anne, Baroness Wentworth, daughter, and eventual heiress, of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland.
- "H. de P. L. F."—"Az. five fusils in fesse, or," are the arms of Percy. The motto is "Espérance en Dieu."
- "B. B. B."—The widow of an "Honourable" is not entitled to retain that designation after her second marriage.
- "A Subscriber to two Volumes."—The Marquis of Titchfield was born 17th September, 1800; Lord George Bentinck, 27th February, 1802.
- "Scrutiny."—There is nothing illegal in the form of the letter sent.
- "Jacques." Somerset.—Mr. Erasmus Wilson has written a work upon "Diseases of the Skin."
- "An Old Subscriber."—We do not recollect any work on the "Manufacture of Starch."
- "Carlo," Richmond.—King George IV. died on June 26, 1830. An Engraving of the Railway Bridge at Richmond will appear next week.
- "Vocal."—See "Taylor on Singing," published by Bogue, Fleet-street.
- "H. G. Y." North Bucks.—We cannot inform you.
- "W. X. Y."—Neither monthly nor quarterly publications are subject to stamp duty.
- "W. R. F." Hoxton Fields.—The production of the certificate of marriage will be indispensable. Pleading in forma pauperis is without paying any fee, counsel and attorney being assigned to the party.
- "W. L." Bath.—Address your letter to the Secretary, at the College.
- "Amicus" is mistaken as to the motive of substituting one Engraving for another, previously announced.
- "R. P." Birkenhead, and "Junius," Thame.—We cannot inform you.
- "A Subscriber," Wisbeach.—The Premier's private address is Chesham-place, Belgrave-square; Lord Ashley's, 49, Upper Brook-street.
- "Stockportian."—A stamped newspaper, of any age, can be sent post-free to any part of England.
- "An Irish Subscriber."—Mr. J. Todd Pratt has published the "Law relating to Friendly Societies."
- "J." Edinburgh.—Apply to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Music.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1848.

THE awful sentence of death has been pronounced upon Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Jury strongly recommended the unfortunate man to the merciful consideration of the Crown, and there is some reason for the belief that the recommendation will be favourably listened to. The living Smith O'Brien will never more cause disquietude; his name will never more be used to stir the people to revolt; his history will never be dwelt upon in poor men's huts, to excite sym-

pathy and imitation. But Smith O'Brien dead upon the scaffold will be exalted into a martyr; his name will stir the blood of an excitable people, and will be used as the war-cry of rebellion; the misfortunes and the gallantry of his forlorn enterprise will be the themes upon the tongue of millions; and the serenity and patience of his last hours will be fondly yet sorrowfully remembered in that large popular heart, which, although it neglects the living, is prone to render even more than justice to the dead. We do not share in any of the sentimental sympathy expressed for this misguided and guilty man; but we think, as a matter of simple policy and expediency, that the very worst thing the Government can do with him is to take his life. Living, he will be harmless; but dying the traitor's death, he will become dangerous. The letter from the Home Office, which was produced at the trial, renders it still more expedient on the part of the Government to beware of making a great martyr out of so insignificant a personage. The party that was privy to the organization of a Rebellion in 1831-32, and prepared to take advantage of it for their own purposes—even if it had gone the length of a Revolution—is not the party to deal strict justice upon Mr. O'Brien. They are damaged enough already by that disclosure; they cannot afford, either as men or Ministers, to incur the additional odium of neglecting the recommendation of the Jury to spare the life of one who was but the disciple of a policy which they taught. He failed; but they were successful—a mighty difference, which should incline them to exhibit prudence, even if they are not inclined to show mercy. It is an unlucky case for the Whig Government; but they brought it upon themselves. They deserved the lesson, and it is to be hoped they will profit by it.

THE French National Assembly has decided by a large majority that the President of the Republic shall be elected by universal suffrage, and by a direct appeal to the people. The election will take place immediately after the organic laws shall have been passed—probably in the first or second week of November. In the interval the candidates will announce themselves. Louis Napoleon, though not yet formally in the field, is virtually in the position of a candidate; and if the intervening month should not exhibit him in any ludicrous or unpopular light, he will in all probability be chosen as first President. France will in that case enter upon a new series of troubles, of which one issue is not difficult to foresee, namely, the political extinction of the Bonapartes before the expiry of his term of office. Ridicule used to be fatal in France, if we may believe the celebrated line of one of their greatest men—

Un ridicule est pire qu'un crime.

But it is not so now; or the remembrance of the Boulogne invasion, and of the Eagle of Victory let fly upon that occasion, and ingloriously captured in a sausage-shop a few hours afterwards, would be sufficient to keep this aspiring Emperor in the obscurity that befits him. But so great is the halo of the name of Bonaparte in the estimation of this "glory" worshipping nation, that no amount of incompetency seems sufficient to abate the worship they are content to offer to a scion of that House.

The only other candidates that are at present in a position to compete with citizen Bonaparte, are General Cavaignac and M. Thiers—the one personifying the Revolution, the other the Reaction. Under Cavaignac, the French might reasonably expect the tranquillity so necessary to their prosperity; under Thiers, we cannot see any reasonable prospect, except of intrigues and convulsions, and the efforts of one party to uphold and of another to destroy the Republic. In the meantime, a change in the present Cabinet is spoken of, which will probably be the means of maintaining something like order and confidence until the election of the President.

THE quarterly returns of the Revenue do not present much reason for gratulation at the state of the National Finances. Although there is an increase in the quarter compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, amounting to £772,296, there is a decrease on the year of £308,183. It should be remembered that the last was a very unfavourable year, and that the decrease is, therefore, doubly significant of evil. The principal items of decrease are the Stamps and the Property Tax, amounting to £932,273 on the year, and to £246,003 for the Stamps; and to £59,955 on the year, and to £25,755 on the quarter for the Property Tax. There is an increase however, on the Customs and Excise, which is so far cheering, amounting on the year to £469,839 for the Customs, and to £562,628 for the Excise.

Altogether the state of the national finances is remarkable. The increase of the Customs and Excise shows that the disturbed condition of the Continent does not greatly affect us, while all is right between us and the New World. This is a fact that statesmen should bear in mind, and turn to our advantage. The increase in these items also gives some ground to hope, that, however bad our condition may yet be, we have passed the worst, and that a revival of prosperity has begun. At all events, it is clear that the efforts of statesmanship for many years to come must be directed towards Financial Reform, if we are to escape both difficulty and danger.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.

On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa; the Princesses Hohenlohe; the Princesses Eliza, Adelaide, and Feodora; the Prince Victor, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough (Lady in Waiting), the Dowager Lady Lytton, and Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, Equerries in Waiting, and Major-General Bowles, left Osborne for Windsor Castle, crossing to Gosport in the Fairy yacht, under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Having landed at the Clarence-yard, Portsmouth, her Majesty proceeded to Windsor Castle, which the Royal party reached about seven o'clock P.M. The Duchess of Kent received the Queen on her Majesty's arrival at the Castle, the Royal Duchess having arrived some time previous from her residence, Frogmore House. The Hon. Misses Murray and Macdonald, Maids of Honour in Waiting, Lord Elphinstone, Lord in Waiting, and Colonel the Honourable A. N. Hood, Groom in Waiting, were in attendance at the Royal entrance on the Queen's arrival. The august party was escorted from Chertsey to the Castle by the 2nd regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant Lumley commanding the escort from Chertsey to Egham, and Lieutenant Oxley from Egham to Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk. The Royal Family took walking and pony exercise in the forenoon, on the Eastern Terrace and Slopes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting during the morning, attended by Lord Elphinstone, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Colonel F. H. Seymour, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness. The Royal dinner party at the Castle in the evening included her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princess Eliza of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Lady in Waiting to the Queen of the Belgians; Lady Anna Maria Dawson, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, Baroness de Speth, General Wemyss, Mr. George Edward Anson, Sir George Couper, and Major de Moerkkerke.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has left Minto House, Roxburghshire, for Carlisle. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived in town from his seat, Garrowby, Pocklington.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.—In a Convention holden on Saturday, a letter of nomination from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of the University, relative to the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College, whose term of office has expired, was read by the Senior Proctor, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Fellow of Exeter College, and submitted to the approbation of the house. The Rev. Frederick Charles Plampre, Doctor in Divinity, Master of University College, the new Vice-Chancellor, was then sworn, and unanimously admitted into office in the usual manner. The Warden of Wadham, the Rector of Exeter, the Rector of Lincoln, and the President of St. John's, were appointed Vice-Chancellors by the Vice-Chancellor, to exercise his power in case of illness.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

WEDNESDAY.—The proceedings were occupied with Mr. M'Manus's defence; but the general languor which pervaded the Court ever since the sentence of Mr. O'Brien seemed to weigh heavily both upon the advocates and the witnesses for the prisoner. Mr. Butt hardly came up to his former reputation as an orator—as an advocate, the defence was framed with considerable skill. It was not a mere repetition of the position assumed by Mr. Whiteside, that the insurrectionary outbreak, such as it was, had for its object the merely personal one of protecting Mr. O'Brien from arrest—that had been struck down by the verdict in the previous case; and therefore Mr. Butt was compelled to advance a step further, and to draw a distinction still more nice between the law of riot and that of high treason. He did not altogether give up the personal object of the rising; but what he principally relied upon was, that there had been no actual levying of war at all—that there had been, perhaps, a design, an intention, and conspiracy, a determination at some future time to levy war; but that the war never was actually levied. This was the gist of his address. Several witnesses were then called to character, and Sir Colman O'Loughlin and other gentlemen were called to prove that the uniform which M'Manus had brought over with him was that of the '82 Club, of which he was a member, and which the members were in the habit of wearing at dinner-parties and at public meetings. Mr. Callaghan, the junior counsel, then took a minute survey of the evidence, with a view to establishing the position which his superior counsel had laid down, after which the Court adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each. T.Y.C.			
Adelgund filly	..	..	1
St. Rosalia	..	..	2
Match—Czarina beat Lady Mary.			
Match—Bishop of Romford's Cob received from St. Rosalia.			
Handicap of 20 sovs each. T.Y.C.			
Philosopher	..	..	1
Cocoa Nut	..	..	2
Handicap for two-yr-olds and three-yr-olds.			
Grief	..	..	1
Franciscan	..	..	2

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

INSURRECTION AT VIENNA.

The appointment of the Ban to the post of Royal Commissary of Hungary, and the proposed departure of troops from Vienna to join his army, has led to the most deplorable excesses. An insurrection has taken place at Vienna—the Emperor has fled—the Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichys; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th. The honours that have been conferred on the Ban have been revoked, and it is now to be seen whether he will act up to his asserted intentions—to replace the Emperor firmly on his throne. His army is nearer Vienna than Pesth.

Between the hours of four and five in the afternoon of the 7th, the Ministry of War, which was only guarded by thirty men, was stormed and ransacked, and the Minister of War, Count Latour, murdered in the most barbarous manner by stabs in the body and blows of a sledge-hammer or axe on the head, and then hanged on a lamp-post in the court-yard. The arsenal was defended during the night by the military and a body of the National Guard, but fell into the hands of the people towards morning, who immediately armed themselves.

The murderers of Count Latour declared that they would serve all those who shared his views in the same manner. The Ministry is dissolved; the Minister of Justice is said to have been seized whilst endeavouring to leave the city, and is locked up in the Aula. The other Ministers, with the exception of Doblhoff and Hornbostly, have secreted themselves.

FRANCE.

At the close of Wednesday's sitting in the National Assembly, M. Durrien's proposition to put an end to the suspension of certain journals, was rejected by a majority of 9; the numbers being 336 for, and 345 against.

On Thursday, the articles of the draft of the Constitution, from 45 to 59 inclusive, relating to the office and the duties of the President, were passed. The President is to be elected for four years, and not eligible for re-election till after an interval of four years has passed.

According to accounts received up to last evening, the ministerial crisis was not yet settled. The whole of Thursday had been passed in negotiating. M. Dufaure, General Bedeau, Havin, and Stourm had been with General Cavaignac. General Bedeau positively declined the Foreign Affairs, on the advice, it was said, of Thiers, and the post was then offered to Gustave de Beaumont. M. Dufaure had not yet consented; and it was said that General Cavaignac, if the negotiation with Dufaure and the other moderate members failed, would resign office into the hands of the Assembly.

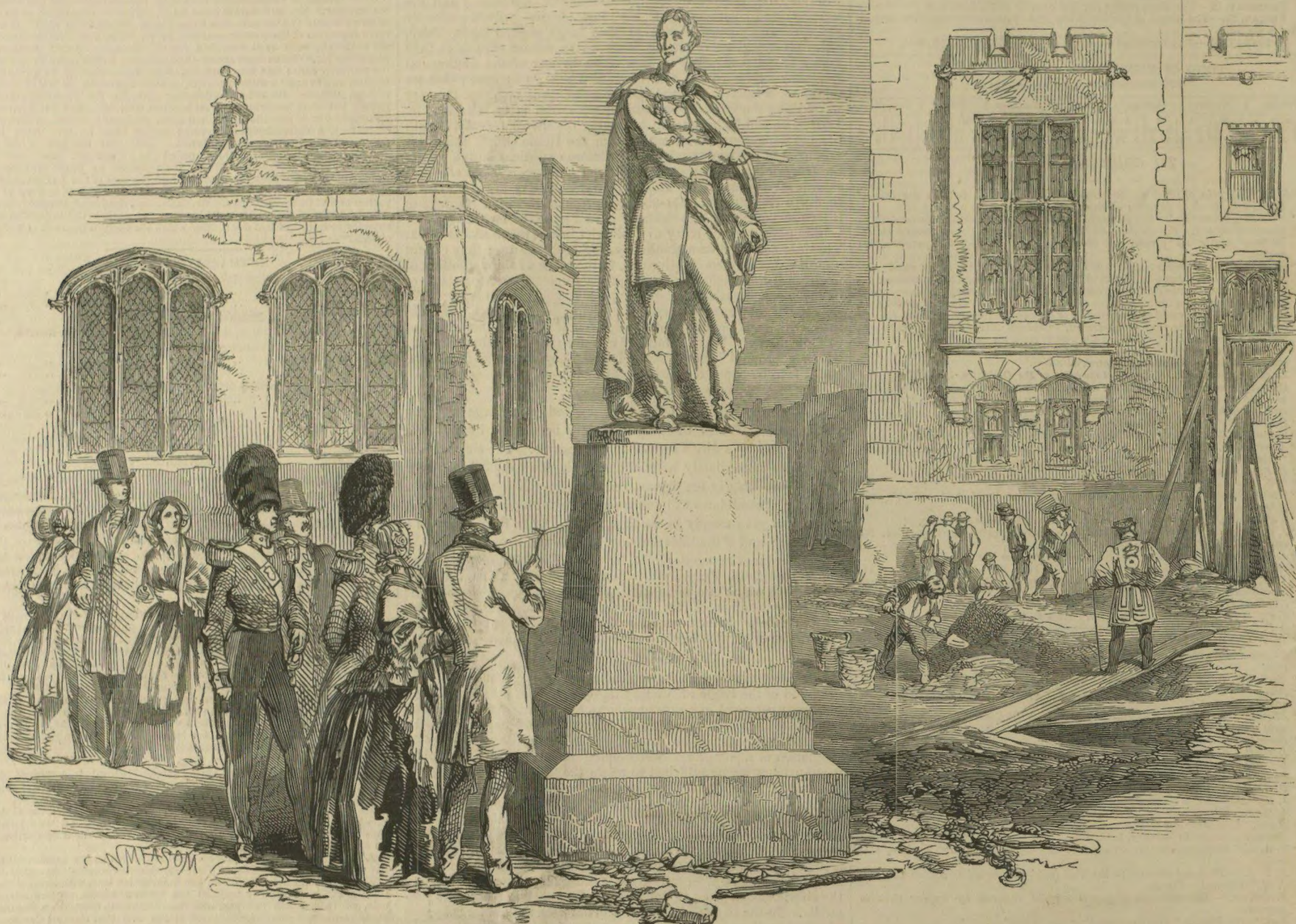
It was resolved to press Austria on the Italian question. General Reille had been sent on a mission to Piedmont, with power to order the army to enter, if necessary.

THE CHOLERA.

THE CHOLERA.—ORDER IN COUNCIL.—A communication has been received by the Commissioners of the Customs from Mr. Greville, one of the clerks of the Council, stating that instructions should be given to the officers of customs at the various ports to detain steamers coming from places where cholera prevails under quarantine for full six days from the date of their sailing from the foreign port, when all persons in good health may be permitted to land; but that in the event of there being any person on board suffering from cholera, they should not be permitted to land until six days after they have been pronounced convalescent. In the event of any death taking place on board, the body should be committed to the deep, properly loaded to prevent its rising; and that all the clothing of persons who have been ill should be immersed in water. The Commissioners of the Customs have caused copies of their Lordships' order to be forwarded to the principal officers at the several ports.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.—The Surgeon to the Board of Customs has issued the following medical instructions to all the Customs officers:—"As a general rule, cholera, during its visits (however short), takes up its abode in filthy localities in preference to those that are clean: therefore all are enjoined:—1. To have their houses cleaned, white-washed, kept dry, and as well aired as circumstances will admit. 2. To prevent as much as possible accumulations of filth near their doors. Much may be done in this way by individual example, and encouraging the co-operation of neighbours. 3. To observe strict cleanliness of person. 4. To wear warm and comfortable clothing, with flannel next to the skin, all over the body. Tidewaiters especially will be benefited by wearing a thick flannel belt round the loins. 5. To take a wholesome, nourishing, and moderate diet, at as regular intervals as the nature of their duties will allow. 6. Brandy, and other spirits, having on former occasions been a good deal resorted to, to allay pain and other symptoms of cholera, an opinion has gone abroad that the same may be advantageously taken to prevent the occurrence of this disease; it behoves me to state, once for all, that there cannot be a more erroneous supposition. The warmth and stimulating effect of a glass or two of spirits soon pass off, and leave the body much more predisposed to disease than it was before; and it is notorious that those who habitually indulge in intoxicating drinks are not only more liable to attacks of cholera than the careful liver, but have also far less chance of recovering in the event of being attacked. 7. The state of the bowels ought to be carefully looked after. In the great majority of cases, cholera is preceded by a looseness of the bowels, lasting sometimes for many days. Any officer complaining of this, or of any other affection of the bowels (however slight), is at once to report himself to the surgeon. If on board of ship, he will take the medicine furnished him, which is accompanied with ample and plain directions. Tidewaiters, when on board of ship, are to sleep in a dry covered part of the vessel; to keep their bedding free from wet or damp; to air their bed-clothes, by hanging them up on deck when the weather is fine; to be very careful not to go on deck at any time without being completely dressed; and to have always a dry shift of clothing with them. It is very desirable that when they are boarded in ships not in dock, each should be provided with a cup of warm coffee, before going on deck, during the night watches. Lockers, weighers, and others, should take breakfast some time before going to their work in the morning. Those who live at a distance from the custom-house or docks are to observe that it is not safe to hurry over several miles to their work, with the stomach containing undigested food, and then to sit down in a warm and exhausted state. They are further advised not to fast from the time of going to their work in the morning until that of their leaving off in the afternoon, but to take some wholesome, easily digestible refreshment, at mid-day. It is not expected of any one to enter the apartment of a person labouring under cholera, unless his presence there be necessary; but it is presumed that no officer, through any apprehension of infection, will be found to hesitate in rendering assistance to his fellow whenever that assistance is in any degree required. In a word, cholera may here, and everywhere else, be regarded as a traveller, which will soon pass on to another region; and which, the more cheerfully it is met, the less likely it is to prove mischievous during its transitory visit." A package containing four small parcels of medicines will be given to each tidewater before going on board ship.—The 1st, preservative to be taken as a tonic in the event of cholera prevailing in this quarter. 2nd. For cases of common bowel complaint. 3. Where an aperient is required; and, 4th, in the event of a person being attacked with cholera (known by the general coldness of the skin, especially of the extremities, spasms, great depression, with vomiting and purging, &c.), one may be given every half-hour, until relief be obtained. It will be necessary, at the same time, to apply bottles filled with hot water, or heat in any convenient form, to the stomach, and upper and lower extremities. Rubbing the extremities is also useful. Should the depression continue, a teaspoonful of brandy may be given occasionally.

We learn from Edinburgh that twenty-three cases of cholera had occurred up to Tuesday, and seven at Newhaven. At Hull another fatal case had occurred on board a vessel from Hamburg. In the metropolis a few cases were reported during the week. An official notification published by the General Board of Health contains an extract from a report by Mr. Grainger, the surgeon sent by them to Hamburg, in which he states that the notion of contagion had been universally abandoned in that city.



STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A VERY appropriate tribute to the military renown of the Duke of Wellington is just about to be placed within the walls of the Tower of London, of which fortress his Grace is Chief Governor and Constable. This monument consists of a colossal statue of the Duke, 9 feet high; the material is white marble, and the sculptor is Mr. Milnes, of the New Road. The hero is represented at about the prime of life, as he appeared just after the battle of Waterloo.

The location of the statue is a pedestal of granite, 9 feet in height, placed upon the Tower Green, just opposite the flight of steps leading from the Bloody Tower; and facing the small space between the Chapel and the New Storehouse, the two extremities of which are shown by our Artist in his Picture.

DEPARTURE OF FRENCH COLONISTS FOR ALGERIA.

THE Parisians have just enacted a *spectacle* of a more pacific kind than that to which they have been accustomed of late. On Sunday morning the first

convoy of Colonists, to the number of eight hundred, left the capital for Algeria. They embarked at the Quai Bercy, and were conveyed to Chalons in six large boats, each thirty feet long, and capable of giving accommodation to from 250 to 300 passengers. The Minister of War presented them, on their departure, with a flag, bearing an inscription on one side of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"—"Agricultural Colonists for Algeria"—"Departure from Paris, 8th October, 1848;" and on the other side, "French Republic"—"Province of Oran"—"Commerce of St. Cloud." General Lamoricière next addressed the colonists in an animated speech, which was received with loud cries of "Vive la République!" "Vive l'Algérie!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive Lamoricière!" He was followed by M. Dufaure, the President of the Committee of Algeria, and by M. Trélat, the President of the Committee on Agricultural Colonies. The ceremony concluded by the benediction of their colours by the parish priest of Bercy, who exhorted them to Christian fraternity.

Our Artist has sketched the impressive ceremony. He went up [the river] in

the steam-boat that towed the Colonists' boats; and he describes the scene to have been rife with hope and enthusiasm.

THE ARTS OF PEACE IN THE MIDST OF WAR.—It is not a little remarkable that the arts of peace should have attained their greatest perfection in the very midst of war. It is related of Michael Angelo, that while he was executing some of his noblest works, he was strangely interrupted by being employed by the republic of Florence, after the expulsion of the Medici, to fortify his native city against his former patrons, and that, great as an engineer as well as in every other department of art and science, he defended the city for nine months. It is related also of Parmegiano, that at the same time (which was on the occasion of Rome being taken and pillaged by the barbarous soldiery of the Constable Bourbon) he was engaged upon his picture of the "Vision of St. Jerome," now in our National Gallery, and that he was so absorbed in his work that he heard nothing of the tumult around him, till some soldiers, headed by an officer, broke into his studio. As he turned round in quiet surprise from his easel, they were so struck with the beauty of his work, as well as with his own calm dignity, that they retired and left him unmolested.—*The Builder*.



DEPARTURE OF COLONISTS FROM PARIS, FOR ALGERIA.

THE HOLLAND MONUMENT.

This memorial of the virtues and accomplishments of that distinguished statesman and scholar, the late Lord Holland, originated in a subscription among his friends and admirers, commenced soon after his Lordship's decease, in 1840. The fund thus raised amounted to £5000, clear of all expenses. A competition of designs for a monument was then proposed; and that chosen was by Mr. Baily, "the Academician Sculptor." The work is now finished; and preparations are making for its erection in Westminster Abbey, to the left of the west door.

In this design, Mr. Baily must be considered to have achieved a great work, in a class beset with artistic difficulties. Of the truth of this, the walls of Westminster Abbey bear many evidences; for here, assuredly, is an abundant crop of the commonplace of monumental sculpture. Yet, the avoidance of this error not unfrequently leads the sculptor into the opposite extreme of overstrained conceit. The combination of simplicity and grandeur is the highest excellence in this branch of the sculptor's art; and this Mr. Baily has attained in the composition before us.

Our illustration shows nearly the whole of the monument, which has six feet of projection from the wall. The design consists of the closed entrance to a tomb—the prison-house of Death—with rusticated piers, and a keystone, upon which is sculptured the serpent, symbol of eternity. Above is a pediment and pedestal; the latter bearing a colossal bust of the deceased Lord. Upon the steps are three figures in lamentation. To the left of the spectator, Genius, with the inverted torch; to the right, Science, resting upon her wheel; and, below her, Literature, with her emblematic scroll. On either side are *bass-reliefs* of Charity and Justice. The three principal figures are exceedingly picturesque, without over-study of antique gracefulness. Their expression breathes deeply of pathos and poetry.

This is, unquestionably, one of the finest works of its class that we remember to have illustrated: the blending of the sculptural with the architectural design is very harmonious. The dimensions of the Monument are 20 feet in height, and 11 feet 6 inches in width: it is of marble; the architectural portion, of the Sicilian quarry.

Mr. Baily, it is truly remarked by a contemporary (*the Athenæum*), "has breathed more poetry through this particular form of art than any other of our native school since the days of Flaxman. In no living school, indeed, that we know of, do the warmth of flesh and the sentiment of spirit proclaim themselves in marble as they do under the chisel of this eminent sculptor. The genius of his great master speaks by him in many a line and lineament, which will not let his name die from amongst us so long as a feeling for the spiritualities of his art survives in the land." The noble work before us specially justifies this high anticipation.

SIKH GUNS, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The two beautiful brass guns, representations of which, by permission of her Majesty, we this week present to our readers, are striking and beautiful specimens of Oriental art. As will be seen by our Engravings, the carriages are elaborately inlaid with mother-of-pearl, brass, and steel; and as the guns have been thoroughly cleaned and put in order at Woolwich, their appearance is very splendid. It must be confessed, however, that many of the ornaments are singularly inappropriate to such murderous weapons of war; peacocks, for instance, being used for the handles of the palls, and as a clipper to the port-fire; and, indeed, the general style of ornamentation is characterised by excessive prettiness. The detailed description given by our contemporaries is so correct, that we copy it.

We should premise that these battery guns were ordered to be transmitted to this country for presentation to her Majesty, by General Lord Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B. and G.C.H., previous to his leaving India: they are two of the Sikh field guns taken at Lahore.

"The guns are six-pounders, one of superior gun-metal, and the other with a large proportion of brass in it, and are evidently of those furnished to the

Sikhs by this country, and afterwards turned against it. The carriages are of a superior description. The limbers, the ammunition-boxes, and the wheels are made of the finest teak, richly embossed with brass, and inlaid with steel throughout the whole length of the brass borders. The upper part of the teak is beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl ornaments regularly arranged, and the sides inlaid with brass, representing a tiger pouncing upon and seizing an antelope, an Indian carrying a flag, and an alligator catching a fish—the latter being formed of mother-of-pearl. The naves of the wheels are surmounted with solid brass ornaments, cast to represent the heads of tigers; and the limber is joined to the gun-carriage by an excellent representation of an elephant's head cast in brass; and a representation of an elevated trunk formed of iron, the hook to hold the limber to the gun-carriage. The poles of the gun-carriages are all bright iron, and the ornaments are profuse in every part of these splendidly mounted guns. The water-buckets are made of the best teak, strongly hooped with brass. The port-fire cutter is formed entirely of brass, the fore part representing the head of a peacock, and the handle the body and tail of a fish, carved to represent scales. The hatchet on the other side of each gun-carriage is of polished steel, and the handle inlaid with brass.

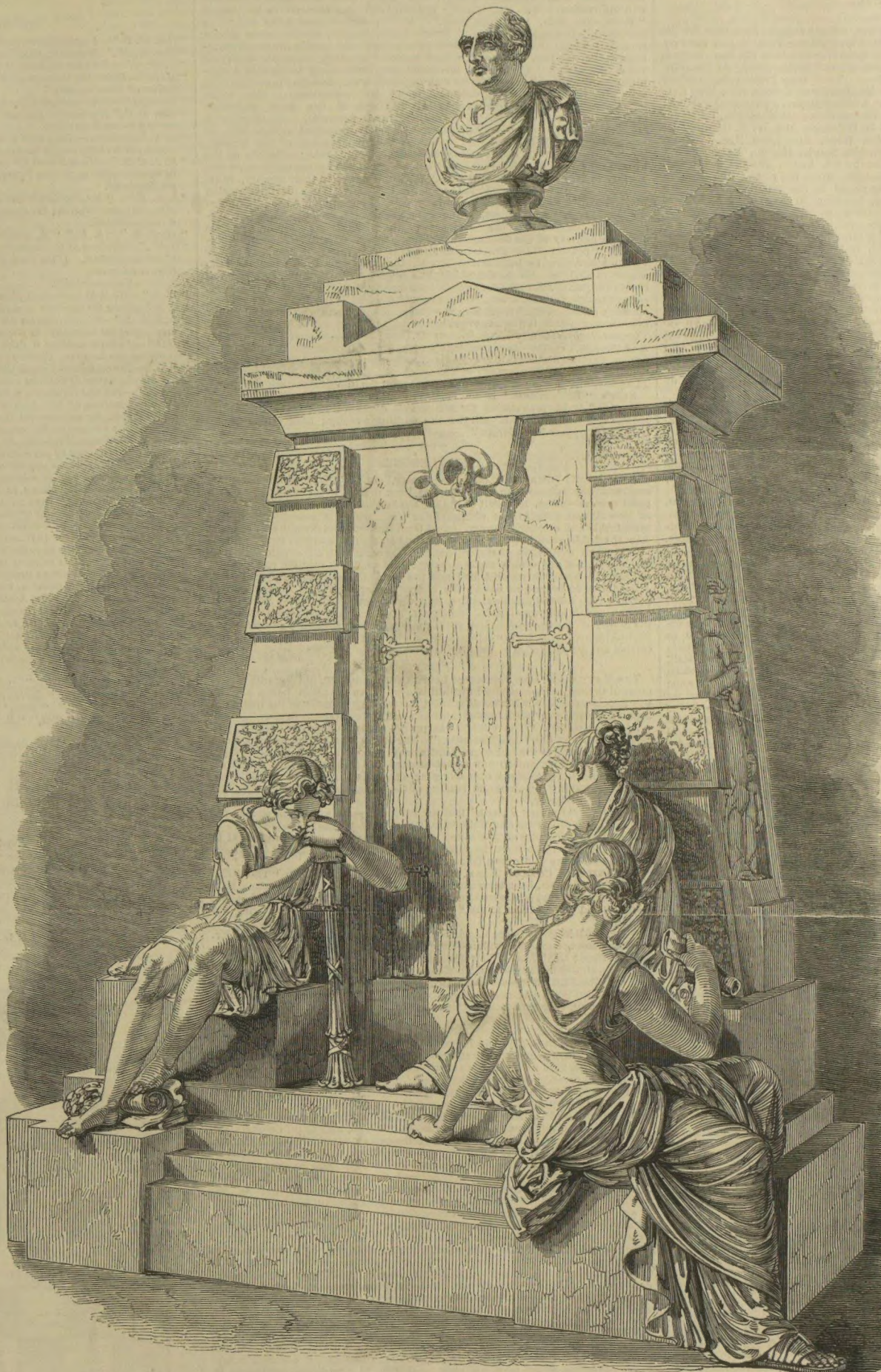
"There are two seats for gunners on each of the gun-carriages, made of bright iron, with elbows similar to arm-chairs. The arms are necessary to confine the elbows, as the chairs, in place of being elevated, as the seats of the British artillery gunners are, have been fixed on the axle-tree of the gun-carriage, between the gun and the wheel, and the gunners have to sit with their feet swinging in brass chains below the axle, with their backs to the horses, and so near the ground that they can easily step from their seats. The position appears to be a most dangerous one, as, by the least projection of the arms of the gunners over the arms of the chairs next the wheels, they would be liable to be broken by the revolving spokes in a line with them. The swinging stirrups for the legs appear also to be liable to danger if they move near the wheels."

Our representations show a side view of one cannon, and a front view, or nearly so, of the other; and thus we give in detail all the principal features of the pieces. These guns are placed on the southern side of the Guard Chamber, on either hand of the portion of the mast of the *Victory* on which the fine bust of Nelson is placed; and are objects of great attraction to the numerous sight-seers who visit the Castle.

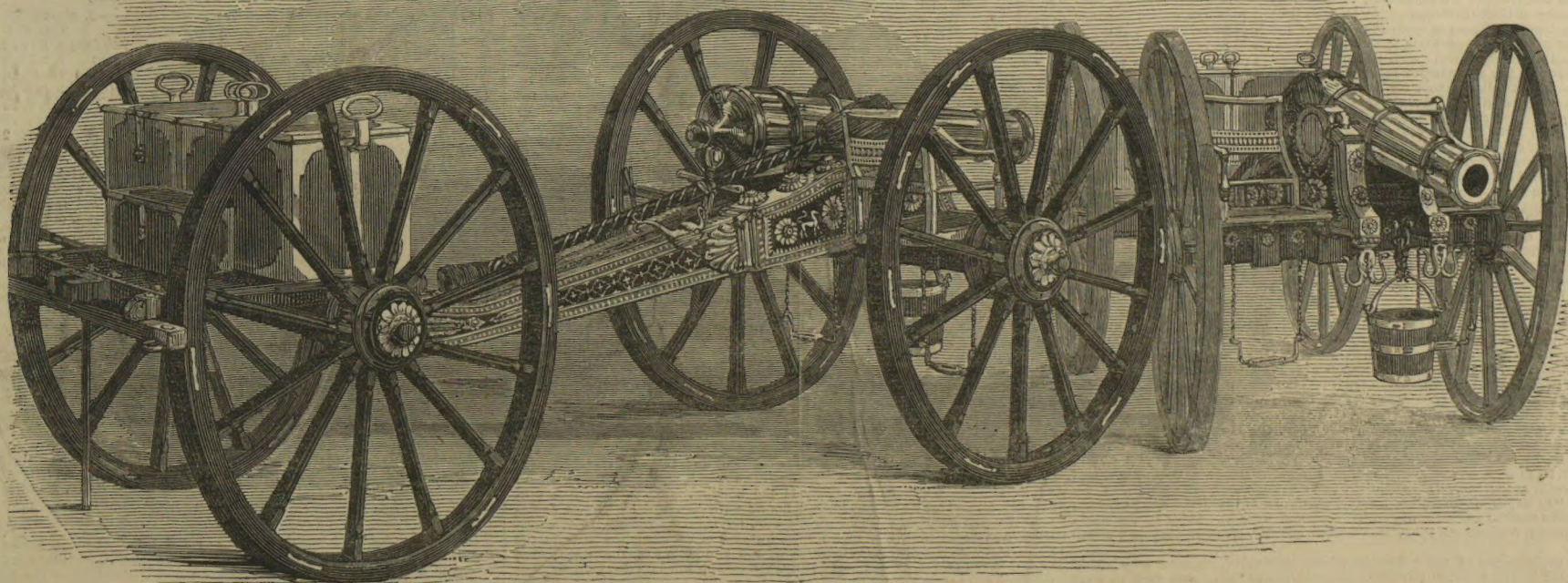
NEWS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.—A letter, just received by the Admiralty from Chief Factor Macpherson, dated March 1, 1848, says:—"There is a report from Peel's River that the Esquimaux saw two large boats (query ships?) to the east of the Mackenzie River, full of white men; and they (the Esquimaux) showed knives, files, &c., to the Peel's River Indians, which they had received from these white men. Could these have been Franklin or Rae?" Mr. Hargrave, of York Factory, to whom Mr. Macpherson's letter is addressed, says, in communicating this intelligence to the Admiralty, "I could not have been Rae in his last expedition, as his boats did not go beyond Committee Bay." Mr. Hargrave adds, that "but little credence can be given to Esquimaux reports."—*From the Athenæum.*

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—It is reported that the blue ribbon, vacant by the death of the Earl of Carlisle, will be conferred either on the Marquis of Westminster or the Earl of Clarendon.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto John Arthur Edward Jones of Llanarth, Treowen, and Penllwyn, in the county of Monmouth, Esq., and to the other members of that family, her Royal licence and authority, that they and their issue may take and use the name of Herbert, instead of that of Jones. The present Mr. Herbert, of Llanarth, is the lineal male descendant of Guzman, of Shenkin Herbert, Lord of Gwarin Dû, who himself was the lineal descendant of Herbert, Chamberlain to Henry I., being an extraordinary instance of an uninterrupted male descent of nearly 750 years.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD HOLLAND.—BY E. BAILY, R.A.



SIKH GUNS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—DRAWN BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY

MUSIC.

THE DISTIN FAMILY.—A farewell concert, prior to their departure for the United States, was given on Monday night at Drury-Lane Theatre, and was very well attended. The admirable playing of these four artists on the Saxo horns is well known; and the execution of the bravura, the "Soldier tired," by the elder Distin, on the trumpet, was quite marvellous. Mr. Sydney Pratten played a flute fantasia; Mr. F. Chatterton, a harp solo; Mr. John Day, a violin solo; Miss Kate Loder, Miss Day, Mr. W. Holmes, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, a pianoforte quartet; and Mr. A. Sedgwick, a concertina piece. The vocalists were Miss Birch, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Ransford, Mrs. M. O'Connor, Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Miss Duval, Mrs. Temple, Miss E. Lyon, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Lowe, Miss J. Smith, Messrs. Allen, W. H. Seguin, Weiss, F. Bodda, Sporie, Machin, Ransford, and W. Farren. There was an orchestra led by Mr. Loder, and the conductors were Benedict, Lindsay Sloper, W. H. Holmes, John Willy, and Mr. Brinley Richards. There were upwards of forty pieces in the programme, of every school of composition, the ballads being, however, in the ascendant; and, to judge by the encores, the selection was gratifying to the numerous audience.

THE ABERGAVENNY CYMRIGYDDION SOCIETY.—The fifteenth anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the Cymrygdyddion Hall, Abergavenny, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th inst. Colonel Kemys Tynne, M.P., President. On the first day, addresses in Welsh and English were delivered, as also the recitation of the Englynion composed for the occasion. A portion of the prizes were awarded. The Harpers played airs, and the Datgeiniad sang Penillion with the harp, after the manner of Gwent and Morganwg. On the second day the remaining prizes were awarded, and then came the contest of the Harpers, and also that of the Datgeiniad, or singers with the harp, an account of which will be supplied in our next week's Number. On the Wednesday morning there was the usual procession, at the junction of the Monmouth and Pontypool roads, to meet the President. There was a brass band; a decorated car, containing Welsh harpers; a car on which a Welsh lute was working a fancy waistcoat-piece in the national stripes; and followed by another car, on which a printing-press worked off the address to the President.

MR. TEMPLETON.—The tour of this vocalist in Wales has been successful. He gave concerts at Abergavenny and Cardiff, and was at Monmouth last Monday. He was accompanied by Blewitt, who sang his comic songs with great effect.

CHOPIN IN EDINBURGH.—This eminent pianist's concert in the Hopetoun Rooms drew a large audience, despite of the late attractive performances of Grisi, Albani, and Lind, at the Museum and the Theatre. He performed some of his studies, the Andante and Largo, introducing Polish melodies, mazurkas, &c. His finished execution and poetic touch quite enraptured the auditory.

MIDDLE LIND.—This famed vocalist quitted Glasgow on Saturday for Dublin, by sea, taking the Belfast steamer, and accompanied by Mr. Lumley. Balfie, Roger, Belletti, and F. Lablache, not liking the long sea voyage, took the Liverpool route. The operatic performances in Glasgow were well attended. Middle Lind played in the "Sonambula" and "La Figlia del Reggimento." The prices were 30s. and 25s., 15s. and 10s., in the box circles, and 5s. and 3s. in the gallery. Roger's *Elvino* was much applauded, and he was recalled with Mr. Middle Lind. Miss Payne, a daughter of the celebrated pantomimist of that name at Covent Garden Theatre, was the *Lisa*. She sings sensibly, but her organ is very feeble. Nadand, Hermann, Oury, Platti, Lavigne, Angiois, Remusat, Steglich, Zeiss, Templini, Marini, Belletti, &c., of the orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre, are in this expedition, with Balfie as conductor. Middle Lind's performances in Dublin have commenced this week. The tour terminated at Glasgow, on the 6th, with a concert in the Town-Hall, at tickets for a guinea, half a guinea, and seven and five shillings. The tour, which was to terminate on the 15th of November, is anticipated, will be prolonged some time later, if extended leave of absence can be obtained for Roger, who ought now to be in Paris for the rehearsals of Meyerbeer's "Prophète." As, in the present condition of affairs, the great composer can have little desire to see his work produced at the Théâtre de la Nation, it is probable that Mr. Knowles and Mr. Lumley, who are the speculators in Lind's tour, may obtain Roger's extended leave.

ALBANI.—This contralto is now in Brussels, and will soon depart for her native place, in the Papal States. She will not accept any engagement prior to her return, in the spring, for the London season.

GRISI AND MARIO are about to undertake another tour in the provinces, with Benedict as conductor—Mr. Beale being again the spectator. Mario has been offered *carte blanche* for the Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, but has wisely declined the proffered engagement.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.—The season opened on Tuesday week under the direction of M. Dupin, the successor of Vatel. Verdi's "Nabucco" was the opera, superbly played by Ronconi, but who was very indifferently supported by a *débutante*, Madame Angelina Bosio, in *Abigail*, and Mdlle. Sara (Miss Houson, sister of the late Madame Albertazzi) in *Pennina*. The new basso, Arnoldi (Arnoux, a Frenchman), is bad. In the midst of all these novices Ronconi was undismayed, and had sublime moments, causing the auditory, such as it was (for the Republic has scared the fashionables), to rise *en masse* to cheer his exertions and recall him several times. On Thursday he repeated his fine performance. On Saturday night Madame Persiani appeared in "Lucia," and was well received: the new tenor, Bortas, formerly at the Académie, was the *Edgardo*; he has no refinement. Madame Castellani is to make her first appearance in the "Sonambula" shortly. Madame Ronconi will appear in "Maria di Rohan," in which Ronconi is so great as the jealous husband. Lablache is expected in December from Naples.

THE "HUGUENOTS" IN VIENNA.—Meyerbeer's masterpiece, freed from the obnoxious Austrian censorship, has at length been produced at the Kärnthner-Theater, in Vienna, according to the original text. This grand production was received with immense acclamations, and its popularity, despite of all political troubles, will be greater even than that of "Vielka" ("Camp of Silesia") and "Robert le Diable." The libretto of the "Guelphs and Ghibellines," substituted for the "Huguenots and Catholics," by the poet Sedmitzky, on account of the censorship, did not respond to the notions of the composer, and the Lutheran *corale* became an absurdity. Now all is restored. Mme. Hasselt and Staudigl sustained the principal parts with great *éclat*.

GRAND OPERA IN PARIS.—Certo and St. Leon are now the stars at the Théâtre de la Nation until the production of Clapisson's new opera.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Regarding the practice of music as one of the most refined, social, and cheering of amusements, public or private, every undertaking having a tendency to spread a taste so salutary and civilising we hail with satisfaction; and we think those hardy speculators who venture, after so many failures, to establish an English opera-house are particularly entitled to support. It is to be lamented that, in the Government patronage of the fine arts, nothing has been done for music, a pure and innocent recreation, capable of being turned to invaluable account in counteracting the low and degrading habits of the working classes, by affording them, in their hours of relaxation from labour, a delightful source of gratification.

The lyric drama is peculiarly adapted by its scenic, histrionic, and musical attributes, not only to captivate the ear and fascinate the eye, but to excite the intellectual faculties to account for the noble images, the harmonious forms, the picturesque combinations, presented in one grand *ensemble* by the poet, the painter, and the musician. As our Government, standing in that respect almost in an exceptional position from the other nations on the Continent, will absolutely leave our musical and operatic establishments solely in the hands of private persons, it is for the public to be on the alert, to recognise without prejudice any attempts to found an English opera, and to be on their guard not to commit the injustice of expecting from such fluctuating enterprises the perfection arising from organised schools and matured experience, such as the Italian, French, and German institutions present.

These observations are submitted, because it has been urged that the present lessee of Covent-Garden ought to have opened with new works, and with singers, band, and chorus quite equal to the Italian opera-houses. Now, in the first place, the play-house prices will not admit of such an unreasonable expectation being realised; and, secondly, even if there were such a tariff as would enable the manager to secure the entire armament of native talent, our artists—with all due respect for many great and acknowledged celebrities—cannot compete with the Italian vocalists, who are to the matter and manner born. We have some excellent composers, and therein we are richer, certainly, than Italy in her present condition. Take, for instance, two such operas as Wallace's "Maritana" and Balfie's "Bondman;" and we ask, if there be a single living writer in Italy who could produce such works—so full of melodious inspiration—so happily conceived in harmonious spontaneity. It was with those two masterpieces of their respective composers that the season has been opened at Covent-Garden—"Maritana" having been given on Monday, and the "Bondman" on Wednesday—the former introducing two *débutantes*, and the latter two *débutants*. If the first field proved somewhat unfortunate, the second turned out to be a veritable triumph.

On Monday, it was Miss Wallace who came for the first time on the English stage as *Maritana*; and Miss Eliza Nelson as *Lazarillo*, the part formerly sustained by Miss Poole. No vocalist ever presented herself with greater sympathy in her behalf than Miss Wallace. As the sister of the composer who has given to the world one of the most charming operas ever written, there was an evident anxiety that her success should be decided; but at the end of the opera, after making every allowance for the nervousness of a *début*, there could be but one opinion, namely, that the attempt was a mistake. Between room singing and stage singing there is a notable difference; but it is inconceivable to us, how, for one moment, it could have been imagined that she possessed qualifications to take the lead as a *prima donna*. Miss Eliza Nelson is very young, very pretty, very timid, and very awkward, but she has a *mezzo-soprano* voice, the lower notes of which are good, and there is some promise about her. The remainder of the cast comprised Borroni, as *Charles the Second* (of Spain), Mr. Harrison as *Don Cesar*, and Mr. H. Phillips as *Don Jose*, the original representatives of these parts, and Mr. Cowell, as the *Marquis*. The best bit of singing was from Phillips, in the ballad "In happy Moments," a finished specimen of the artist and musician, and which merited the universal encore bestowed upon it. Prior to the opera the National Anthem was sung, Miss Romer and Mr. Travers singing the soli verses.

The performance of the "Bondman" on Wednesday, was not only highly creditable in the *ensemble* (for the choral and orchestral forces were in good trim, for which Mr. Laud, the chorus-master, and Signor Schira, the conductor, deserve credit), but the cast as regards the principals has never before been so complete. Miss Romer retained her original character of *Madame Corinne*, and sang with a freshness of voice and a spirit which proved how a

fine organ, with dramatic energy, will shine even over superior science and cultivation. She was heartily greeted, and was encored in the ballad "It is not form, it is not face." Mr. Travers—whose *début* in "The Favourite," two seasons since, at Drury Lane Theatre, created some sensation, but whose career was stopped by a severe cold—made his first appearance in the bondman *Ardenford*, a part exacting as much histrionic ability as vocal competency. Mr. Travers has amply confirmed every favourable anticipation of his early effort. He is now an excellent actor, treading the stage with ease and grace, and is gentlemanlike in his deportment. His voice, with pure chest-notes, reaching to A, and one of the most agreeable falsettos we have ever heard, is resonant and powerful. He sings with all the intensity of the Italian school. His principal defect will be one of easy remedy: in essaying to attain the upper notes of his register, he strains with labour, and it gives the appearance of his being a disciple of the French *criard* school. He can easily amend the fault by resorting more frequently to his head notes, which are so fluty and sweet in their quality, as he proved in the unaccompanied quatuor in the last act, "Tis a destiny," which was fervently encored. He was similarly complimented in his solo, "Child of the sun," in the second act, given with the utmost feeling. He also distinguished himself in the duo with the *Bondman's* father, by his dramatic delivery of the denunciation of the *Marquis's* cruelty. Indeed, the declamatory powers of Mr. Travers are altogether of a very high order. Another valuable accession has been made—Mr. H. Corri, who has been a popular buffo singer in Dublin. He is something like Tagliafico in person, has a basso of agreeable quality, sings with excellent taste and discretion, and in all he achieves, shows the consummate artist. He performed the part of the *Marquis de Vernon*, formerly sustained by Weiss. The new tenor, Mr. Herbert, who replaced Rafer in the foppish *Count*, is quite a novice, but he has a pleasing organ. Mr. Braham was *Viscount Moriere*; Mr. S. Jones, *Jalousie*; Mr. Cowell, *Mal-a-propos* (Harley's part); Miss Messent, *Grisette*—the secondary characters being thus adequately filled. Miss Romer, Travers, and Corri were called on after the second and third acts, and much applauded. The "Bondman," in consequence of this success, was repeated on Thursday, and is likely to prove one of the most popular of the stock operas. Balfie's "Enchantress" is to be produced to-night (Saturday). Anber's "Haydée" is in preparation for the *débuts* of Miss Lucombe, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Whitworth. It will be the earliest novelty; after which Mdlle. Nissen will appear in "Norma."

MARYLEBONE.

A version of "The Bride of Lammermoor," in the shape of a melodrama, comparatively unknown on our stage, has been revived at the above house with great success—more, however, owing to the interesting acting of Mrs. Mowatt, as *Lucy Ashton*, than to the merits of the piece, which is constructed in the most feeble and inartistic manner. Apart from this, we were not quite certain as to how the public would relish a drama founded on Scott's beautiful story, without music, when Donizetti's charming melodies have thrown a fresh charm round the legend, and are so universally popular; and we think now the result would not have been very favourable, had not the heroine been so ably impersonated. *Lucy Ashton* is, beyond all doubt, the best character that Mrs. Mowatt has yet played; it is natural and impressive, and throughout betokens the nicest perception and intelligence. Mr. Davenport, also, was well suited in the part of the *Master of Ravenswood*. His pathos was effective, without any artificial or studied points; and in the general conception of the character he completely carried out the attributes of the original creation.

THE HAYMARKET was announced to open on Wednesday, but the commencement of the season is postponed until this evening, when Miss Laura Addison will appear as *Juliet* for her *début* at this theatre. The interior of the house has been very beautifully re-decorated, and some capital alterations made.

As we expected, "The Critic" has proved a great hit for the LYCEUM, preceded, as it is, by the "Court Beauties." The acting is in the highest school of burlesque, daring to the last degree, but always stopping short at the proper point; nor must we omit to pay a well-merited compliment to Mr. Meadows, whom we neglected to speak of in our generalisation of the characters last week, for his comical introductions and reading of the important part entrusted to him in *Mr. Puff's* tragedy.

THE ONLY "BRITISH SAILOR" that we believe in—even in preference to the real defenders of our wooden walls—Mr. T. P. Cooke, makes his appearance at the Marylebone Theatre on Monday. As we believe this gentleman has it in contemplation to retire from the stage, the opportunity should not be lost of seeing him once more in his most favourite characters.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN, having won golden opinions in "The Wife's Secret," at Brighton, have been succeeded by Mrs. Nisbett and Miss Jane Morand, who appeared at the theatre on Monday evening, in "Much ado about Nothing," and "The Dream at Sea," playing to an elegant and appreciating audience.

MR. BUNN's letter as to the salaries demanded by Miss Helen Faucit and Mr. Anderson has been replied to by them, and their terms thus placed in a somewhat different light from that represented by the manager. Miss Faucit was stated by him to have "demanded" £15 a night, which is £90 per week; but Mr. Bunn omitted to explain that the lady was to act only three nights in the week, and but for one or two months; whilst, Mr. Anderson's engagement was, in like manner, to extend to a like short period.

THE AGRICULTURAL CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A paragraph relative to this Company was inadvertently inserted in the "Epitome of News" in our Number of the 23rd ult., which we have been given to understand conveys an erroneous impression of the Company.

GALLANT RESCUE AT THE MACRITUS.—A correspondent has communicated to us the following instance of gallant conduct on the part of a military officer. On the evening of the 25th of June last, shortly before it became dark (half-past 5 o'clock), Capt. Bryan Milman, of the 5th Fusiliers, with Capt. Colquett, Mr. Bellow, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Home, of the same regiment, and Mr. Palmer, a commissariat officer, were returning from a boating expedition to Grand River. When about four miles from shore, a squall came down and overtook the boat; torrents of rain fell at the same time, and they drifted along on the side of the boat, which fortunately did not sink, without a chance of assistance, for about two hours, and at last grounded in seven feet water; it was almost perfectly dark, and all they could see were the tops of the mountains in the horizon. There appeared no hope of being saved, except by holding on to the boat till daylight; and as it was fearfully cold, that seemed almost impossible. Captain Milman then determined to endeavour to swim ashore to procure assistance. The boatman, a Creole, also started to make the attempt. After swimming some time, Captain Milman missed the boatman, who was found dead the next morning on the shore, having, it was supposed, perished from cold. Captain Milman, however, succeeded in reaching the shore, where, having procured assistance, he proceeded to the relief of his companions, who were thus, after five hours' exposure, rescued from their perilous situation.

A SANITARY COMMITTEE'S SKETCH OF PART OF THE ROYAL PARISH OF ST. JAMES'S.—"Streets without drains or sewers; houses without water, in a state of wretchedness which defies description, without drainage or common receptacles for refuse, or the most ordinary auxiliaries to cleanliness, abounding in filth, the walls dirty and damp, and in a state of gross dilapidation; rooms without proper ventilation, crowded with human beings, huddled together without the slightest regard to number, age, or sex; in many instances two or three families, consisting of the married and the single, parents, grown-up sons and daughters, all occupying the same miserable room; cellars and underground rooms, amounting to 620 in number, used as places of dwelling, although constructed contrary to the provisions of the Building Act, for which evasion of the law no efficient remedy is provided—these are a few among the many abominations which are found existing within a few yards of the mansions of the most affluent and the most refined, and which, unless speedily remedied, threaten to reduce the morality of the people to a level with the degradation of their homes." Such is the picture drawn by the St. James's Committee of Health and Sanitary Improvement, of a state of things in a parish with which Royalty, splendour, and wealth are usually associated. To remedy it, the committee proposes to take upon lease several houses in the poorest localities of the parish, to provide them with abundance of water and all necessary conveniences, and to fit them up as decent residences for the families of labouring men. Each residence will consist of not less than two rooms, and it is intended that the rent of these shall not materially exceed what is now exacted for one miserable room, which is generally destitute of everything approaching to either cleanliness or comfort. The committee do not wish to displace those whose subsistence is obtained by letting lodgings to the poor; it is rather by example, to show them to what extent the decencies and comforts of life may be secured, and yet yield a fair and just remuneration for the capital expended. In a parish which contains, perhaps, more wealthy inhabitants than are congregated in any equal space in any city in the world, the committee will find no difficulty, we apprehend, in raising sufficient funds to carry their excellent object into effect. Less wealthy parishes might also manage to follow the example, with a little well-directed exertion, and with the utmost benefit, not only to the poor themselves, but to the general health of the parishioners.

BATHS AND WASHING-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Wednesday a numerously attended meeting of the supporters of the above institution, founded for the benefit of the labouring classes in the north-west districts of the metropolis, was held in the committee-room of the institution, in George-street, Euston-square. The report congratulated the subscribers on the favourable results which had attended the operations of the society since its formation in 1846, since which period, up to Sept. 10 last, the total number of bathers had been 278,771, and 87,376 poor women had washed, dried, ironed, and mangled the clothes of themselves and families, averaging at least four in number for each family. The present building is totally inadequate to the number who daily apply both for the purposes of bathing and washing; to meet which exigency a subscription has been opened for its extension, and the works commenced. Amongst the donors are her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many of the nobility. The institution is self-supporting, so that all sums received for its extension will be applied exclusively for that purpose. The committee also, on the 1st January, 1848, established and commenced a branch for the purpose of affording the poor in the north-west districts the means of purifying and cleansing their dwellings; since which, in the most wretched, unhealthy, and overcrowded dwellings, they have been cleansed and purified with chlorides, &c., 273 rooms, 140 staircases, 235 closets, 154 passages, and 62 areas. The labouring man is offered by the committee these means of purifying his dwelling at the cost of one penny, and, in cases of illness, &c., the work is done gratuitously. The expenditure of this branch (so valuable at the present time) has exceeded the sum originally contributed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Rev. H. B."—A private communication has been dispatched.
"Rev. H. H."—Newcastle, Staffordshire.—It shall have immediate attention.
"F. W. C."—We have no doubt it will prove acceptable.
"H. K."—Either the German or English Handbook. See, also, Lewis' "Second Series of Chess Lessons."
"Triangle."—Your method of describing the moves is to us incomprehensible.
"Rev. J. C."—Horncastle, is thankea for his obliging offer, of which we shall not scruple to avail ourselves.
"A. L."—Holham.—They seem to us very accurate, and some of them highly ingenious, but we have not yet had time to give them the attention they demand.
"H. J. C. A."—Many thanks for the Problems; but before using some of them it will be necessary for us to have "perfect" copies. In those sent many of the Pieces have got displaced.
"J. H. N."—If the Problem is one which has appeared in our columns, we shall readily give you a solution; but we must be furnished with the date of the paper wherein it was published.
"H. B. B."—"S. L."—"A. Ambler."—"Carlo Foliero."—Under consideration.
"S. W."—Norfolk.—At the beginning of a game, the Queen must stand on a square of her own colour. If the work mentioned says otherwise, it is an error arising from a misprint.
"J. B."—Unquestionably.
"W. L."—We shall have much pleasure in examining them.
"L. S."—Have the goodness to send us a diagram of the position.
"A. Z. B. Y."—It shall have an early place, and we shall be glad to receive as many more, of equal ingenuity, as you can construct.
"J. O."—A player making a false move can be subjected to one or other of the penalties you mention. Playing the Pawn as described is, undoubtedly, a false move.
"F. G."—The celebrated French player, M. St. Amant, is at this time in London; but his visit is one of business only, and will not extend beyond a few days.
"Alfred."—The best refutation is the undeniable fact that Captain Kennedy won the three last matches of Mr. Love almost off-hand, and that he has proffered to play him a fourth, for any amount of stake up to £100, that the latter or his backers may choose to venture on the contest.
"N. B."—The Games, Problems, &c., published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, can be obtained only by purchasing the Numbers in which they appeared.
"J. D. S."—The Problems you cite as faulty are all correct, as you may easily ascertain by reference to the solutions we have published.
"J. G. B."—Settle.—The games in question with Mr. Lowe, at the odds of "the Pawn and two moves," were not played recently, as you appear to suppose, but many months ago; and all of them which were worth publishing, appeared, exactly in the proportion in which they were won and lost, in the Chess-Player's Chronicle, of December 1847, and January 1848.
"J. M."—Your surmise as to the cause of the games alluded to above being dragged before the public at this moment is, undoubtedly, the true one. Persons at all conversant with the relative strength of our leading players of the present day are well aware that Mr. Staunton, when in play, would have very little difficulty in vanquishing a player of Mr. Love's force, when giving him the odds of the Pawn and two moves; but, to put the question at rest, Mr. S. has this week offered a formal challenge to Mr. Love, to play him a match at those odds, for a Hundred Guineas a side. It is almost needless to say the challenge has not been accepted, and that, to induce Mr. L. to submit his pretensions to the test of a serious encounter, it will be necessary for Mr. Staunton to offer the odds of a Knight each game.
Solutions by "The Bath Trio," "J. M.," "G. S. J.," "J. J.," "J. H. P.," "F. G. R.," "Carlo Foliero," "Sopraccitta," "Lindum," "J. J.," "W. B. C.," "Tyro," "Esor," "W. L.," are correct. Those by "Orfeo," "M. N.," "P. T.," "Phiz," "B. X.," are wrong.

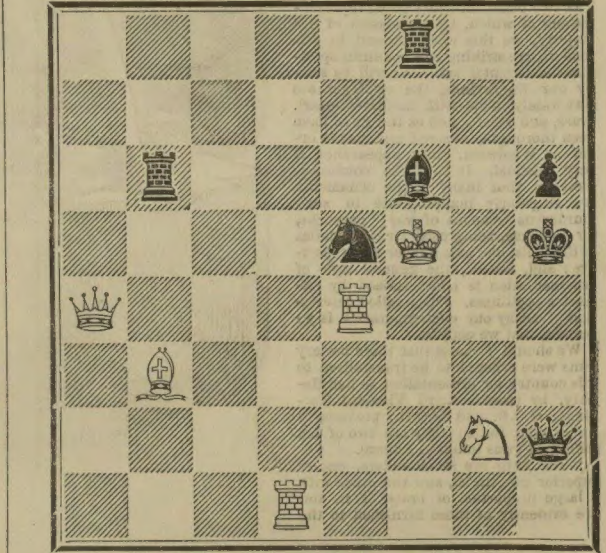
* Any young Chess-player desirous of a game by Correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "W. L.," 20, Cheapside.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). | BLACK (London).
17. B takes Kt | 17. P takes B
Amsterdam to play.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 246.
WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK.
1. Kt to K 7th (dis- | K takes Kt (best) | 2. Q to her B 8th | Kt to K B 3d
covering check) | | 3. P takes Kt—Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 247.
By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.
BLACK.



White, moving first, to mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.
SPIRITED LITTLE AFFAIR BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HANNAH, OF BRIGHTON, MR. S. GIVING HIS K KT.

(Remove Black's K Kt from the board.)
BLACK (Mr. S.—). WHITE (Mr. H.—). WHITE (Mr. H.—).
1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 11. P to Q 6th | Q to K B 4th
2. B to Q B 4th | B to Q B 4th | 12. Q to K R 4th (ch) | K Kt to B 3d
3. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Kt P | 13. P takes P (ch) | K takes P (b)
4. P Q B 3d | B to Q R 4th | 14. Q to K Kt 3d (ch) | K to Q sq (c)
5. Castles | P to Q 3d | 15. B to K 7th (ch) | K to K sq
6. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 16. Q takes Kt (dis B to K 3d
7. Q to K R 5th | P to Q 4th | ch)
8. P takes P (a) | Q to Q 3d | 17. Q takes K P | Kt to Q 21
9. B to Q R 3d | Q to K B 3d | 18. R takes B (ch, and
10. R to K sq (ch) | K to Q sq | wins)
(a) Affording a more enduring attack than the obvious play of taking with the Bishop.
(b) If he had taken with the Bishop, the following moves show the result would have been
(c) If he had taken with the Bishop, the following moves show the result would have been
13. B takes P | K to Q 2d
14. B to K 7th (ch) | (If to K sq, the game is also lost in a few moves.)
15. Q takes Q P (ch) &c
(c) He might have prolonged, but could not possibly save the game, by playing K to Q B 3d.

CHESS ENIGMAS.
No. 371.—By Mr. C. E. RANKEN.
White: K at his B 3d, Q at her 7th, Kts at Q 3d and 6th, B at K R 7th.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at Q R 3d, B at Q R 5th, Kt at Q B 3d.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 372.—By the Same.
White: K at his 3d, Rs at K B 7th and Q 7th, B at K Kt 8th, Kt at K 4th.
Black: K at his 4th, R at K 3d, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at K 7th.
White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 373.—By the Same.
White: K at Q R 4th, Bs at K Kt 2d and Q 8th, Kts at K Kt 5th and 7th; Ps at K B 4th, K 2d, and Q B 2d.
Black: K at Q 5th, Kts at Q 4th and Q Kt 4th, B at Q B 6th, Ps at K 6th and Q 3d.
White plays, and mates in four moves.

STEAM-VESSELS.—It is required by a recent statute that on or before the last day of the present month the owners of all steam-vessels, whether they proceed to sea or not, transmit to the Board of Trade two declarations of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull of every steamer, and of the good condition of the machinery. By the 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 81, it is provided that if the owners shall neglect to send the declarations, they shall forfeit, and pay the sum of 10s. for every day's delay, unless such delay shall be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade.

LITERATURE.

LORD BROUGHAM'S LETTER TO THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, ON THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. London: James Ridgway.

Lord Brougham, who is only not a citizen of the French Republic, because M. Crémieux, the Minister of Justice under the Provisional Government of the Republic, point blank refused him the privileges he sought, unless upon his entire renunciation of the privileges of an Englishman, takes, nevertheless, so deep an interest in the affairs of that country, as to judge them worthy of a long and elaborate letter to his friend the Marquis of Lansdowne. We have perused the document with much attention. It is impossible that anything Lord Brougham writes can be otherwise than interesting. His is a mind of which the workings are at all times curious or instructive. We think that in the present pamphlet they are both; and we can conscientiously affirm our belief that if the reader be not improved by it, he will most certainly be amused.

Lord Brougham, of course, loudly condemns the French Revolution. It cannot be expected that he should praise it, although he might, at this time, have been a French citizen, a representative, and a candidate for the Presidency—if his own wishes alone had been consulted in the matter. He manifests, however, so complete an ignorance of the state of the popular mind of France during the whole reign of Louis Philippe, and more especially for the two years immediately preceding the Revolution, as to deprive his condemnation of all value as a reproof. In his grief for the results of the Revolution he goes upon surer grounds, because he judges by what he knows; and in that grief the great majority of the French people no doubt would willingly sympathise with him. In considering his pamphlet, we shall point out a few of the unpardonable mistakes and gross contradictions into which he falls, in his blind admiration of Louis Philippe and M. Guizot, and shall endeavour, at the same time, to do full justice to the many excellent things that are scattered through its pages.

His Lordship commences by stating that he "thinks it a duty incumbent on one who has at various times been a leader in political movements, and had some hand in bringing about the greatest constitutional change that ever was effected without actual violence, to enter calmly but fully upon the consideration of the most extraordinary revolution which ever altered the face of affairs in a civilized country." We draw particular attention to this passage, because we think it will explain the radical defect in his Lordship's judgment of French affairs, and show his want of impartiality in treating of them. No doubt the Reform Bill was carried without ACTUAL violence; but there did not need the extraordinary letter of Mr. Thomas Young to General Napier, which has just been exhumed at the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, to inform the country of the well-known fact, that actual violence was only prevented, in the memorable year of the Reform Bill, by the timely concession of the King and the House of Lords. Of course Lord Brougham "had a hand" in those events; and we must suppose, from all we know of his history and doings at that time, that he would have gone with his party; that he was cognizant of the state of the public mind, and of the preparations of the Reformers; and that what Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell approved, was not unknown to Henry Brougham, their prospective Lord Chancellor. We would, therefore, ask his Lordship, as a writer aspiring to be considered impartial, what the state of Great Britain would have been (and with the concurrence and aid, be it remembered, of men who now wield power in this country), if resistance to the Reform Bill had been persisted in? The country knows the answer; that truth would dictate: it knows that timely concession prevented a violent revolution. The confidential dabbling of Mr. Thomas Young, of the Home-Office, so curiously revealed in our day, but confirms a fact that was tolerably well known at the time, and has repeatedly been affirmed since. Lord Brougham, however, forgets that the case of the English people in 1831-2 became the case of the French people in 1847-48. Luckily for England, in 1831-32, she had a Monarch who acted constitutionally, and knew how to yield before it was too late. Unluckily for France, in 1847-48, she had a Monarch who acted unconstitutionally, by becoming his own Prime Minister, and who did not know how to yield, until it was very much too late. The concession of Reform by William IV. and the Peers of England prevented a violent revolution, as we all know: the obstinate resistance to reform made by Louis Philippe and M. Guizot caused a violent revolution, as most people know except Lord Brougham. Our case was fortunate—that of the French unfortunate; but they are more to be pitied than condemned, and the blame should be cast upon the head of the guilty causes, rather than on those of the unlucky sufferers by the change. Their Revolution is a great misfortune: they know it—they feel it—they do not cease to deplore it. But, however foolishly they may have since acted, however wild may be the dreams of the dreamers who have aspired to govern them, and however long and arduous the struggle that may yet be before them, we should not cease to remember, that the Revolution was forced upon them; that if the small and just reforms required by the party that organised the memorable Reform Banquets of 1847 and 1848 had been conceded, Louis Philippe would have been King of the French at this moment. Knowing these things, the French, and the impartial amongst ourselves, will consider the following paragraphs of his Lordship's letter as coming with an ill grace from a man who "had a hand" in the Reform agitation. They either show an utter ignorance of the state of French politics under the Guizot administration, or they are a wilful perversion of plain facts:—

"Instead of attempting to reform the system by lawful means, or to change the Ministers who had given offence, or to exact punishment by the course of justice for that offence, the indignation of the multitude in Paris suddenly bursts forth, because the police threaten to stop a dinner and a procession; an armed mob resists the authorities; an accident renews the conflict, after it had of itself died away; another accident occasions unnecessary shedding of blood; the populace, further exasperated, march to the National Assembly, and without the assent of any regular body whatever, proclaims a Republic, of which no one had dreamt an hour before, and names as its chiefs some half-dozen men, of whom no one had dreamt at any time, as rulers of the state! Then this work of some half-dozen artisans met in a printing-office, and leading on two or three thousand in a capital of one million souls, and a nation of five and thirty, is at once perceived to have the very probable consequence of uniting the ten or twelve thousand felons, chiefly discharged galley-slaves, who are always under the watch of the police, but always hovering about, ready for any mischief; a national alarm is excited, that the Monarchy having been destroyed in one contest, all Paris may be subjected in another to fire, pillage, massacre. So by universal consent, the inhabitants of that great capital submit to the absolute dominion of the dictators thus suddenly appointed by a handful of armed ruffians, headed by a shoemaker and a sub-editor, and adopt, as if it had been their own work, the new Government thus proclaimed by that most insignificant band, without even affecting to ask the consent of any human being, or even to apprize any one beforehand of what they intended to do—may, very possibly without having five minutes before formed any precise intention at all.

"Yes! yes! this is the truth—the terrible truth! The like of this never was before witnessed among men—I will not say men living in a state of civil society, but among any collection of rational beings, connected by the slightest tie, and joined together for the common purposes of their joint defence, or their joint operations of any kind whatever. That a total change in their social condition should be the sudden work of a moment—a change prepared by no preceding plan—prompted by no felt inconvenience—announced by no complaint; that all which had before been adopted by the approval, more or less general, of the nation, at any rate submitted to in peace by all, should be instantaneously renounced, rejected, cast off, and every vestige be swept away of what had existed with unusual acquiescence, and an entirely new order of things—an order in all particulars new, devised without the least deliberation, struck out at a heat, created off-hand as quick as a ready-speaker can off-hand utter half a dozen sentences unpremeditated; that a few minutes by the clock should intervene between the old, obsolete, annihilated, and the span new, untried, and even unthought-of—truly this is a convulsion to which no former revolution ever known in the world offers the least parallel."

His Lordship says, "Yes, yes, this is the truth." But those who are impartial in their judgment of the French say, "No, no." His Lordship is evidently not ignorant of the abuses that existed under Louis Philippe, and which M. Odillon Barrot, M. Duvergier d'Hauranne, and other leaders of the opposition, sought to remedy by the strictly legal and constitutional means of public dinners, for the expression of opinion. He says:—

"I must, however, frankly confess, that there were grave faults committed since the restoration, and even since the change in 1830. The Peerage for Life I reckon one; and the allowing the National Guards to choose their officers another—both faults of the same description, as tending to weaken the Executive power, and undermine the Monarchical principle. I say both—because although the Peerage for Life seems at first sight to strengthen the Crown's influence in the Upper House, its ultimate effect must be to impair the dignity and lessen the weight of the aristocracy, and to deprive the Crown of a protection against the people, far more available than such an interposed body can ever be to the people against the Crown. The aristocracy of France, from its poverty, required every support. The infinite subdivision of land is, if possible, more fatal to a patrician order than to agricultural improvement; and the depriving it of hereditary tenure, so as to leave it wholly dependent on the Crown, converted the Chamber of Peers into a feeble reflexion of the Monarch's own separate powers—a body of Royal nominees, with little more personal weight than so many pensioners.

"But it was a greater fault, and one in an opposite direction, to resist all attempts at improving the constitution of the popular assembly. The multitude of placemen who there had seats, gave an illegitimate influence to the Crown, and alienated the affections of the people from those who should have been trusted as their representatives. Still more, the judicial functionaries who were allowed to canvass for votes in the very districts where by their office they should only have distributed justice, and to sit in the Chamber as members, partaking of all the heats and of all the intrigues of the most factious times—both injured the character of the Lower House, and incalculably operated to corrupt the administration of the law. Some change in these particulars was imperatively required; the exclusion of magistrates altogether from the Chamber of Deputies, and the restriction of the other placemen, especially those holding office during pleasure, seemed to be a change almost of course and absolutely necessary in the present day, when such glaring abuses can no longer find defenders among any class of the community. The very limited number of persons possessing the elective franchise was an equally important defect in the constitution. In all France there were not above 250,000 voters, not a fifth part of those in England, regard being had to the relative numbers of the inhabitants. It was earnestly urged upon the late Government by their real and zealous friends—of whom I certainly accounted myself one—that the franchise should be extended considerably. This and the exclusion of placemen to a certain degree, would have made the Government as popular as could reasonably be required."

Yet Lord Brougham, having confessed these evils, either ignores the banquets which were intended to reform them, or sneers at the efforts of the cautious men who performed vainly for France in 1847 the task that Henry Brougham, Lord John Russell, and other Whigs and Whig Ministers performed successfully for England in 1831. He contradicts his own previous admissions by asserting—

"The Sovereign could not stir without an effectual constraint upon all his motions—the law could not be violated by any minister, or any public functionary—the affairs of the nation were subjected to constant discussion in a public and independent assembly, *responsible only to the country*—the conduct of every person in the service of the State was liable to be examined, and his demerits not only exposed, but punished, by persons whom the voice of a considerable portion of the people commissioned to perform that duty. Compared with these virtues which the constitution undeniably possessed, all its vices shrink into nothing. Compared with the solid, practical good which it secured, all the further advantages which might have been desirable, were really hardly worth a struggle—assuredly worth no struggle that could endanger the first of all blessings, the country's peace."

It was the great grievance of the French—the grievance not of the rabble of Paris—not of the journeymen shoemakers and sub-editors, nor of the escaped felons that did the dirty work of street convulsion; but of the merchants, bankers, agriculturists, manufacturers, professional men, and shopkeepers of France, that the legislature was not "responsible to the country." Lord Brougham himself confesses as much. There were 250,000 electors. There were more than 250,000 places in the gift of the Crown; and these places were notoriously reserved for and created for the reward of the political subservency of this handful of the people. The legislature was only responsible to 250,000 placemen holding emoluments as bribes directly from the Government. That was the grievance. That was the evil which the Government obstinately refused to reform—a disgust at which made the shopkeepers of Paris and the bulk of the middle classes refuse to lift a finger in defence of the dynasty when the evil day came. Not that alone, but the gross corruption pervading the whole administrative offices of France. The King's own intrigues in the Spanish marriages, the recent exposure of the shameful venality of M. Teste, a judge and Minister of Justice—the suicide of M. Bresson, and the cause that led to it; to say nothing of the previous exposure in the case of M. Gisquet and others: all these disgraceful and unhappy circumstances combined to deprive the Government and the dynasty of moral weight. It was not the mere street convulsion—it was not physical force alone that overthrew them. It was the moral force arrayed against them, and which absolutely left them without a friend capable of making an effort to serve them when calamity and destruction menaced them. His obstinate blindness to these facts is the great flaw in his Lordship's pamphlet; and we cannot help regretting either that a more intimate knowledge of the history of France from 1830 to 1848 did not form a portion of his Lordship's mind; or that his determination at all hazards to praise his "friend," the King, caused him to wander from the strict line of truth, before he ventured upon an exposition which aspires to be highly philosophical and strictly impartial.

In other respects there is much in his pamphlet to approve. The short history and the eulogium of the British Constitution are both admirable; and his defence of a House of Peers, or Second Chamber, is able, well-considered, and convincing. One of his illustrations of the uses of a Second Chamber is highly characteristic of the writer, and will cause a smile:—

"Our own House of Lords has again and again prevented remediless mischief from being worked by the hasty, ill-considered bills sent up from the Commons in seasons of calm, when no general excitement disturbed the lawgiver's course. When you and I were in office together, I stopped three measures in as many weeks—measures which the Lower House had passed unanimously. One would have been punished, by disfranchisement, a borough with 1300 voters, because a case of bribery had been proved against twenty or thirty, and the counsel for the Bill admitted that he could not carry his case further: the Commons had collected a mass of hearsay rumours, which they sent us up as proof, and the moment we sifted it, all vanished away. Another put in hazard every borough in the kingdom, enabling the Commons to disfranchise, by a single vote, whatever constituency should be accused before it; and thus the Lords, prone enough to abolish the recently-formed electoral bodies, would at once have been able to get rid of them. The third bill would have suspended the whole administration of criminal justice at sessions. The first of these bills I threw out, after trying the whole case by evidence, as I should have done sitting at Nisi Prius; I was assisted by the Chief Justice; and the Peer who had charge of it admitted that no other course could be taken than to reject it."

In other words; I, Lord Brougham, a Peer, corrected errors that were allowed to pass unchallenged by the whole of the representatives of the people. Ergo, a House of Peers is necessary, but it must have a Brougham in it. Q. E. D.

The following is just, and well expressed:—

"The want of a privileged class from which a Senate deserving the name may be chosen, and the inconsistency of a Senate chosen for life with the spirit of Republican Government, must greatly lessen the benefits of the Second Chamber. But this only shows in another way the evils of a Republic; and inculcates the great lesson of all political experience, that none of the pure forms of Government is desirable. Indeed, none of them can, unless in countries very peculiarly circumstanced, have a long duration. They all carry in their bosoms the seeds of destruction by violent change, or of decay by degenerating into other forms of polity. The people in a pure democracy, intoxicated with power, are borne away into violent courses that end in anarchy, which makes men seek for order and repose under a Monarch; the patricians in a pure aristocracy domineer over the people, and confine the Government to a few of their own body; the Sovereign in a pure monarchy encroaches on the natural rights of his subjects, and erects a despotism on the ruins of a constitutional kingdom. But though thus it is, and though it be true that checks are insufficient long to save any of these systems, being makeshifts rather than solid securities, that is no reason for despising them or rejecting such benefits, how limited soever, as they offer—there being nothing more certain than that they are better than no security at all, and that they render it possible to hope for some protraction of the Government's existence, which without any such checks would be wholly impossible."

We have not space, or we should gladly make further extracts from the portions of the pamphlet. We cannot conclude, however, without expressing our entire belief in his Lordship's statement, that the pamphlet "has been dictated by any feelings rather than those of disrespect or of the least unkindness towards the French nation." The fact seems to be, that friendship for individuals has prompted him to write; and that, although he may feel kindly towards the French people, he feels still more kindly towards his personal friends, Louis Philippe and M. Guizot. In the Provisional Government Lord Brougham recognises no one whatever as being known to fame, or deserving to be known, "except his illustrious friend M. Arago"—certainly not a whit better known, and certainly by no means so able a man, as M. de Lamartine, whom he does not even mention.

Friendship is a great virtue, but it borders upon vice when it blinds the eyes of men to the beauty of impartiality, and to the lustre of truth and justice.

THE LAW STUDENT'S FIRST BOOK. Hastings: Carey-street.

This is a comprehensive abridgement of "Blackstone's Commentaries," incorporating the alterations in the law down to the present time, drawn up by the editors of the *Law Student's Magazine*. To the young student the work will prove of great value, inasmuch as the chief attention has been directed to those portions only of the Commentaries which may be profitably studied at the present day; all the disquisitions and discursiveness of the old commentator being omitted, for future consideration, when the first portions have been thoroughly understood. Anything tending to simplify and lighten the perplexing study of the law, must be a great boon to the young aspirants to the profession; and this "First Book" appears calculated to be of the greatest service to the legal tyro.

THE STATUS OF THE JEWS IN ENGLAND. By CHAS. EGAN, Esq., of the Middle Temple. Hastings.

An impartial consideration of the progress and position of the Jewish people in England, from the time of the Normans to the present time. The book has been published at the right time, and includes an excellent synopsis of the debates on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, with comments thereon.

LINES

Suggested by seeing a Sketch in Welbeck-park, representing the Scene of Lord George Bentinck's Death, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 30.

It is a quiet scene—a quiet hour;

The meadows darken to the coming night,
And, pallid as a late autumnal flower,
One lone, low level gleam of yellow light
Is all that in the heavens is left of bright;
And all on earth is dim as midnight twilight,
Save that you feel where comes a circle of shade,
Hath from the sky a faint red glow caught—
A peaceful, holy scene, and yet with sadness
Teatight.

Yet grieve not for the sweet September day—
Its course is finished, and its work is done;
Slowly and brightly hath it passed away—
In beauty soon will rise its sunken sun:
But grieve for *him*, the still unwarmed one,
Whom *death* has laid in death's cold arms yet,
Its sunny fall of fragrance scarce begun,
Unmarked on earth to rise, here darkly set;
Oh, well we grieve for him with lasting, deep
Regret!

For him who such a little season back,
And the human thought and tumult spoke
And struggled, yet by this lone grassy track
Sank down, and straight the noble heart's
Strings broke.

Here fell he, like some mighty monarch oak,
Not slowly withered by a slow decay,
But smitten by the Heav'n's-sent thunder-
Bolt.

In the full glory of its green array
And many-branched strength. Here, where
He fell, he lay;

And where he lay, he died. Sister nor friend,
Were near, with gentle hand and stealthy tread,
In weeping low the life from him to send.
Only the eve her tears upon him shed;
Only the silent stars kept vigil o'er him,
Only the night her dusky curtains drew,

And made all very still about his bed;
Only the sobbing west-wind moaning through
Thin trees, with faded leaves his pillow
Bedrest.

O death-bed drear! there lay he in cold rest,
While his grey sire, in his ancestral home,
Sat, little thinking that his son had pressed
Unhappily before him to the tomb.

There lay he, while, in the warm lighted room,
Expectant glances to the door were bend-
ing.

And, though his absence cast o'er all a gloom,
None guessed the fearful truth their guest at-
tending.

O death-bed lone and drear! O quiet, quiet
ending.

Of one whose joy was still in speed and strife,
Or in the stormy sweeps of horse and bound,
Or in the stern chase of public life,
Ever untrusting and unflinching found,
His name had grown a loved, familiar sound;
His image rose distinct from out the throng,
Glad, eager combatant, so nearly crown'd;
E'en they who deem'd the statesman in the
wrong.

Honour'd the noble nature, fearless, frank, and
strong.

Oh, well we grieve for thee, too soon departed!
Too soon! Oh, let us rather think that none
Died too soon; that thou, the stalwart-bearded,
Hast quickly lived thy life, and early done
Thy work, and now thy recompense hast won!
Perchance, hereafter, many a wearied slave
Of place and power, thy rival in days gone,
May envy thee the quiet of thy grave—
Alas! cold comfort this, and yet the best we
have!

F. E.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday evening the Police Commissioners issued an order directed to each Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, to make to them (the Commissioners) a daily return of all cases of cholera occurring within their respective divisions every 24 hours; the reports so furnished to be transmitted to the Government and the Board of Health. The Thames Police is to perform the same duties amongst the shipping in the river, and to make a return of all cases which occur that are not taken ashore.

M. Lamartine is again rising to consideration and popularity in Paris. He is mentioned among the candidates for the Presidency of the Republic. This favourable reaction is attributed in a great degree to the splendid orations which he has of late delivered in the National Assembly, particularly that on Friday (se'nnight), in favour of the election of the President by universal suffrage, which has called forth the most enthusiastic admiration from various quarters.

The illustrious foreigners who enriched Paris by their expenditure of wealth are beginning to return. The Earl of Cadogan, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Canterbury are mentioned among the late arrivals; they have taken up their residence at the Hôtel Bristol, Place Vendôme.

The public peace, which had been of late greatly disturbed in Lyons by the turbulence of certain of the Gardes Mobiles, has been restored. The Gardes Mobiles, having been paid their arrears, quietly returned to their families.

On the 26th ult., when the steamer *Tuge*, which recently arrived at Havre, left St. Petersburg, General Ledo, the French Envoy, was to be officially received by the Emperor Nicholas.

It is said that M. Salamanca, ex-Minister of Spain, has determined to establish himself in Paris, and to found there a bank and a commercial house of colossal proportions.

Three thousand persons have entered their names at the Prefecture of Lille, to demand a passage to Algeria.

The Court of the Emperor of Austria is composed of 3873 persons, receiving as salaries 1,716,882 florins (about £180,000). In addition, there are 680 persons receiving pensions to the amount of 400,000 florins a year, and 996 others receiving 150,000 florins a year; in all, 5554 persons.

The French Republic was proclaimed at Tahiti, in the Pacific, on the 24th June, amidst the unanimous adhesion of the officers, soldiers, seamen, and functionaries, as also the native chiefs and population.

The 12th legion of the National Guard of Paris, which was commanded by Barbes, and which supplied so many hands to the insurgents of June, was disbanded after that event. The legion is again re-organised under the inspection of General Changarnier, and of 22,000 men of which it was formerly composed, 14,400 have been disqualified.

The American astronomers on the 22nd ult. observed the eighth satellite of Saturn, recently discovered by Mr. Lascelles, of Liverpool.

The first portion of the Vernon Collection has been removed from the residence of its munificent donor to the apartments in the basement story of the National Gallery, where it is to be temporarily lodged until other and final arrangements can be made. Mr. Ward's picture of the "Council of Horses," purchased by Mr. Vernon at the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, has been added by him to his public gift.

The National Gallery will be re-opened to the public in a week or ten days, when the two pictures by Taddeo Gaddi, lately given to the National Gallery by Mr. Coningham, will be seen in addition to the modern collection.

The Poor-law Commissioners have issued a circular to the Guardians throughout the country, containing an abstract of the Nuisances Act (9 and 10 Vic., c. 96), each clause accompanied with such instructions as point out how the parochial officers can give them effect in their several localities.

The annual reports presented to Parliament relating to Parkhurst Prison have just been printed, and are interesting documents with reference to the reformation of juvenile offenders. It would seem that many have been reclaimed from the error of their ways. Of 397 boys removed from Parkhurst in the course of last year, 371 received conditional pardons, and 16 free pardons.

By a recent arrival at Havre, intelligence has been received from the French settlement at Senegal, up to the 23rd of August, which states that Emancipation had been proclaimed on that day. The financial state of the colony was very precarious, and the slave trade had made the situation yet worse.

It has been proposed to form an association of the whole railway interest, for the purpose of extending the application of assurance principles to railway casualties, in aid of railway servants, companies, and travellers. It is in contemplation to devote any surplus profit to the "Railway Officers' Mutual Benefit Fund"—thus giving to all railway servants a direct pecuniary interest in the prevention of accidents.

An accident, fortunately unattended with serious injury, occurred at the Tay terminus of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway on Saturday last, apparently by neglect on the part of the engineman and guard—the brakes were not sufficiently applied in approaching the station; the consequence of which was, that the train ran with force against the extremity of the passenger platform, and by the concussion several of the passengers received wounds in the head and face.

Bishop Skinner, the Primus of the Scotch Episcopal Church, has appealed to the inner house of the Court of Session, against the finding of the Lord Ordinary, that the court has jurisdiction in the action raised by the Rev. Sir W. Dunbar against the Bishop for excommunicating him.

At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, a resolution was agreed to, on the motion of Mr. Cowan, M.P., to attempt to get Government to allow a higher rate of interest to depositors in the National Security Savings Banks. In all quarters these institutions are suffering from the minimum rate of interest at present allowed.

Mr. Alison, Sheriff of Glasgow, has reversed a finding of his substitute, that an able bodied labourer unemployed is not entitled to relief. It is high time, amidst this contrariety of decisions among sheriffs, that the Court of Session should settle this point.

By order of the Commissioners of Railways, upwards of one hundred and seventy cheap, or third-class trains now run daily on the railways of the United Kingdom, extending over more than four thousand miles, the object of the Legislature being to secure to the poorer classes the means of travelling by railway at moderate fares, and in carriages protected from the weather. By the Act it is incumbent upon every railway company to run one such train every day, at one penny per mile, and at a speed of at least twelve miles an hour. Children under three years are to be taken without charge, and under twelve years at half the charge for an adult.

The reports circulated as to the Government having become possessed of a mass of information inculpating the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland with respect to the late treasonable designs, and having suppressed it, are stated in official quarters to be entirely unfounded.

A grand fête took place at Lille on Monday, in commemoration of the celebrated siege of 1792. A deputation of the National Guard of Paris went to Lille to present the National Guard of that city with flags, and was received by the latter at the gates of the city, and the presentation of the flags took place in the Champ de Mars. The ceremony was followed by a grand banquet of 4500 persons. The streets were magnificently decorated, and at night there was a splendid illumination.

The Northamptonshire Society for the Protection of British Agriculture and Native Industry have presented an address of sympathy to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the occasion of the lamented death of Lord George Bentinck.

On Wednesday, the first portion of a sale by auction of the scenery, machinery, properties, dresses, appointments, and the interior fittings-up of the Royal Surrey Theatre, took place on the stage of the theatre, Mr. Priest acting as the auctioneer. The lots put up were chiefly the scenery, properties, and fittings-up of the theatre, &c. The sale was continued on Thursday and Friday.

James Matheson, Esq., M.P., has been elected a Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Patrick Maxwell Stewart, M.P., formerly a Director and Chairman of that Company.

The Corporation of Dublin Town Council have elected Mr. John Smith as sole law agent. Mr. R. Morgan, now a political refugee in France, had been among the law agents of the Corporation jointly with Mr. Smith.

A new light, for the guidance of vessels into the harbour of Harwich, is now exhibited at Landguard Fort; the colours are white, red, and green, and instructions to mariners have been given accordingly by the Trinity Corporation. The Directors of the Blackwall Railway intend altering the gauge, and using the locomotive instead of the stationary engine; and the workmen commenced taking up the north line on Wednesday, preparatory to the alteration of the gauge. The trains now leave either end every half-hour, instead of every quarter, as heretofore.

The Liverpool papers mention that a gentleman from London, named Evans, was on Tuesday night, at Pont-y-belyn, near Lletws, precipitated by a vicious pony over a precipice nearly sixty feet deep. Four hours afterwards he was picked up insensible by some miners, with but little hope of recovery.

The Secretary of Stamps and Taxes begs to acknowledge the receipt of £50, from some person unknown, for previously unascertained income-tax, and £94 13s. 3d., a sum supposed to be due for unclaimed legacy duty.

Colonel Chatterton, K.I.L., upon his resigning the command of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, has presented the officers' mess with a very splendid silver tankard, beautifully chased and ornamented. The workmanship is most elaborate. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the officers' mess of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, by Colonel James Charles Chatterton, K.I.L., in affectionate remembrance of the happy days passed in the regiment, during a service of nearly twenty-four years, as Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel, seventeen of which as Commanding Officer. October 3, 1848."

Jerome, the seaman who distinguished himself at the burning of the *Ocean Monarch*, has arrived at New York. He was about to be presented with the freedom of the city of New York, in a gold box, for his bravery and humanity on the occasion of the burning of the *Ocean Monarch*.

A memorial from the noblemen, clergy, bankers, merchants, and inhabitants generally of Dublin and its vicinity, praying that mercy, in its most liberal sense, and as far as can with safety be done, should be extended to those men, of every rank and station, who have lent their names to the late excitement, is now receiving signatures in that city.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

The death of this noble Peer who



enjoyed the respect and esteem of his contemporaries in an especial degree, is much felt in the locality in which he resided. His Lordship was born 17th September, 1773, the eldest son of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., by Margaret Caroline, his wife, daughter of Granville Leveson, first Marquis of Stafford, and derived in direct descent from Lord William Howard, so well known in border minstrelsy as "Belted Will," second son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. His father, the fifth Earl, in honourable rivalry of his illustrious ancestor, "the gentle Surrey," added another poetic laurel to the bright

wreath won by his predecessors in the council, the cabinet, and the field. He was guardian of his kinsman, Lord Byron, and appears to have enjoyed for a period the affection and esteem of his wayward ward, who inscribed to him the second edition of the "Hours of Idleness."

The nobleman just deceased received his education at Eton and Oxford, and was, early in life, destined for the diplomacy. He did not, however, adhere long to that branch of the public service, but, having obtained a seat in Parliament as Member for Morpeth, he soon turned his mind to politics, in which he subsequently rose to some distinction. On the formation of the Liberal Government of 1806, his Lordship was given a seat at the Board of Control, and sworn of the Privy Council; but from the dissolution of that Ministry, he remained unemployed, until appointed by Mr. Canning, in 1827, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. In the brief and feeble Administration of Lord Goderich, Lord Carlisle held the office of Lord Privy Seal; and, on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, he had a seat in the Cabinet, although he would accept no place in the Ministry. In four years after he retired altogether from the public arena, and thenceforward resided principally in the country, as much beloved by his family and personal friends as he was respected by his political associates. His death creates a vacancy in the Order of the Garter, and causes a new election in the West Riding of Yorkshire, consequent on the elevation of Lord Morpeth to the Peerage. The late Earl married, on the 21st March, 1801, Georgiana, eldest daughter of William, 5th Duke of Devonshire, and has left a large family. Of his daughters, the second, Georgiana, is Baroness Dover, and the third, Harriet Elizabeth, Duchess of Sutherland.

FRANCIS GARDEN CAMPBELL, ESQ., OF TROUP AND GLENLYON.

The death of Mr. Garden Campbell, which occurred on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, was occasioned by concussion of the brain, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage on the previous Friday.



The family of Garden has for many centuries possessed lands in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and is mentioned at a very early period as Gardyne of that ilk and Banchory. Major Alexander Garden, son of the last Laird of Banchory, went with the troops sent by Charles I. to Gustavus of Sweden, and was present at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632. His great grandson, Peter Garden, Esq., of Delgaty, co. Aberdeen, heir to his brother,

Francis, Lord Gardenstoun, of the Court of Session, marrying the heiress of Glenlyon, assumed the additional surname and arms of Campbell, and was great grandfather of Francis Garden Campbell, Esq., of Troup and Glenlyon, whose melancholy death it is our painful task to record. The lamented gentleman was elder son and heir of the late Francis Garden Campbell, Esq., by Christian Forbes, his wife, daughter of Archibald Cumine, Esq., of Auchry; and grandson of Francis Garden Campbell, Esq., of Troup and Delgaty, by Penelope, his wife, daughter of Richard Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatray, county Waterford, and aunt of the Princess of Capua.

CASTLE HOWARD.

CASTLE HOWARD, the seat of the noble family of Carlisle, is situated about six miles from Malton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It was commenced by Sir John Vanbrugh, in 1702, for Charles, the third Earl of Carlisle, on the site of the ancient Castle of Hinderkelf. Castle Howard is an extensive and noble pile (600 feet in length), though, like all Vanbrugh's other works of that class, more satisfactory in its general character than when examined in detail. His patron, Carlisle, who was then Earl Marischal of England, signified his approbation of Vanbrugh's taste, by bestowing on him the honourable and not unprofitable appointment of Clarendieu King-at-Arms, in 1703. His work of Castle Howard also recommended him as architect to many noble and wealthy employers, for whom he erected stately mansions in various parts of the kingdom; and he was appointed as the fittest person to build the palace at Woodstock, as a monument of the gratitude of the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, which was named after his victory of Blenheim.

Castle Howard is one of the finest "show-houses" in the kingdom; its walls are gorgeously painted, its saloons richly light with marbles and state furniture. Here is, too, a fine collection of pictures and sculpture. The park, in which the



THE LATE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

mansion is situated, has several ornamental buildings, mostly in Vanbrugh's heavy style. The mausoleum is a circular building, surrounded with a Tuscan colonnade; and over the vault is a circular chapel, the dome supported by Corinthian columns, and the floor inlaid with various marbles.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MANCHESTER EXCHANGE AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Much indignation was manifested on Monday among the members of the Electric Telegraph Subscription-room, by the information that Mr. Wrigley, Master of the Exchange, had pirated and carried to that place, for the information and use of its members, a copy of the information obtained from Clonmel, at a considerable expense, by telegraph. Intelligence of the circumstance was conveyed to the members of the Electric Telegraph Subscription-room, who immediately summoned a meeting of their body, which was very numerous attended. Mr. S. P. Robinson was called to the chair. He reminded the meeting that a subscriber had, on a former occasion, been expelled for copying information and publishing it in another public room, and the question was, whether they should act differently in this case. Mr. Wrigley, he understood, said he only acted as the servant of the Exchange Committee in this matter, and did it by their order. It was scarcely possible to suppose that the Exchange Committee would act so meanly, but at the same time they had no right to doubt his word. Be that as it might, however, he thought the course taken was palpably unfair.—Mr. T. O. Lingard: Has Mr. Wrigley had any notice of this meeting?—Mr. J. P. Cox: Yes, I sent information this morning. We posted the Irish news at nine o'clock. Soon afterwards a subscriber, who had

been on the Exchange, told me that it was posted there, and that it was a course they regularly practised there of copying our notices and posting them for the benefit of their subscribers. This was mentioned to Mr. Wrigley, Master of the Exchange, who admitted that he had done it, and should continue to do it, having the direction of the Exchange Committee for his guidance. Now the question is, is it fair after the expense we have gone to of sending a reporter to Clonmel to obtain the intelligence, and in laying down wires to Holyhead, that the servant of a body like the Exchange Committee should be allowed to transfer the information for the price of a single subscription to their 2000 or 3000 subscribers? If this thing goes on, you know the result: we shall have no subscribers, and we shall be no longer in a position to incur the expense of obtaining the information for ourselves or any one else; and it is only due to him to say that, since the conversation I have detailed with him, he has laid the matter before the Exchange Committee, and that we have received the following communication. Mr. Cox then stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Wrigley, inquiring, in the name of the Exchange Committee, upon what terms information received per telegraph will in future be given to the Exchange. If (continued Mr. Cox) the Committee of the Exchange made an arrangement to pay for their news, well and good; but, pending that arrangement, I should say you should act as you would in other cases. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. T. O. Lingard then moved, "That the same course be adopted towards Mr. Wrigley on this occasion, as was adopted to a member under similar circumstances on a former occasion."—The motion, which amounted to one for the expulsion of the Master of the Exchange, was carried unanimously.

FATAL ACCIDENT WITHIN SIGHT OF THE QUEEN.—On Monday, about three o'clock, the *Fairy*, Royal yacht, had arrived near the Spit buoy, from Osborne, on her course to Portsmouth, having on board the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal children, when her Majesty's trip was rendered peculiarly painful, from a deplorable accident which happened in sight of the Royal yacht. A shore boat, with seven persons on board, proceeding to the *Grampus* frigate, lying at Spithead, had, in a sudden squall, unfortunately upset, when five women and two men were engulfed in a rough sea, with every prospect of certain death. The *Gypsy*, Custom-house cutter, however, while returning from the *Grampus*, observed the accident, and a boat, steered by Mr. Whitty, tide-surveyor, and two men, immediately put off to the spot, and after much beating about, on account of heavy sea and wind, picked up Locke, a waterman, and saved his life. The accident having been perceived on board the Royal yacht, she was, by her Majesty's command, instantly stopped, her barge lowered and promptly steered to the scene of the disaster. Two individuals were taken on board, and immediately conveyed to Portsmouth, where medical assistance was afforded, and one woman named Moore recovered, but the other could not be resuscitated. Out of the seven, therefore, only three were brought ashore. A steamer (*Fire Queen*) was instantly ordered to assist in recovering the remainder. A messenger from her Majesty called at the house where the parties lay, to ascertain if any of them had been restored to life, and soon afterwards the Lieutenant-Governor and his staff rode down to the same house, and made particular inquiries at the request of her Majesty. Her Majesty remained on the pier in the Clarence Victualling-yard until the return of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence with the melancholy account, when her Majesty proceeded to Windsor Castle.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER, AND DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON MILL BY FIRE.—On Saturday morning a large cotton mill, the property of Mr. Broadbent, 32, Fountain-street, was burnt down at Manchester under the following circumstances; the boilers are cylindrical, and of high pressure; and about 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, whilst the mill was in full operation, one of the plates of the boiler over the large central flue behind the fire-place gave way, and the water precipitated thus suddenly upon the hot surface underneath and at the sides, generated steam in so much greater volume than it could escape, that it blew the fire-place and fire from the front of the boiler across the quadrangle—a length of 30 to 36 feet, perhaps—into the door of the north wing of the mill. Portions of the red-hot cinders and blazing coals were also driven through the windows. The materials with which the fire came in contact ignited almost immediately, and the entrances and staircases to the whole five stories being in this wing of the building there was unfortunately a thorough draught or current of air, which aided the spread of the destructive element. Notwithstanding the efforts made to arrest the progress of the fire, in less than three-quarters of an hour from the commencement the mill was completely gutted. The loss is estimated at £8000 to £10,000; but it is not known exactly what quantity of stock was in the mill, and this is only an approximation; the damage may be more considerable. All was insured.

FALL OF ST. EDMUND'S OAK.—The great oak in Hoxne Wood, which has by long tradition been marked out as the veritable tree at which the "Virgin King and Martyr" was shot with arrows, lately fell to the ground. The trunk of this tree was only twelve feet in height up to its separation into branches, but measured five feet in diameter, and contained six and a half loads of timber; and the arms yielded about nine loads more, besides 184 faggots. But the most marvellous part of the story is, that in the inside of the trunk an iron point, having the appearance of an arrow-head, was found by Mr. Smithies, the agent of Sir Edward Kerrison, the proprietor, at the depth of a foot within the bark, and about five feet from the ground, which it is conjectured may have been lodged there at the murder of King Edmund, and encased by the subsequent growth of the tree.—*Ipswich Express*.

CHERTSEY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association took place on Thursday, when a ploughing match came off at Ongar, near Chertsey; and a dinner, at the Crown Inn, in the town, afterwards re-united most of the principal residents of the neighbourhood, Mr. Drummond, the member for the western division of the county of Surrey, being in the chair. A very excellent dinner was provided by Mr. Lovett; and the conviviality of the evening was kept up in good old English style. Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Briscoe, Col. Challoner, Mr. Locke King, and other gentlemen connected with the county, were amongst the guests.



CASTLE HOWARD, THE SEAT OF THE CARLISLE FAMILY.



PAS DE DEUX BY MDLLE. PLUNKETT AND M. PETIPA.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LES AMAZONS," AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THE NEW BALLET AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

AFTER the Opera on Monday night (for a notice of which see page 234), a new grand ballet, called "Les Amazons," was brought out at this Theatre, and with very considerable success—no more, however, than it deserved, from the gorgeous manner in which it was put upon the stage. Mr. Bunn is peculiarly fortunate in his reproductions of those elaborately splendid spectacles for which the Académie Royale and the Porte St. Martin are so famous. Looking back through a long list of pieces brought out under his management, there are few which have not equalled the Parisian originals in their *mise en scene*, and many have surpassed them.

In the history of Columbus and America we have some recollection of an account of his returning to Spain (after his first voyage) with some young Indians, who told him of an island inhabited by Amazons, to which he would have gone, had not the impatience of his crew to reach Spain again, and their gloomy looks at the proposed prolongation of his

voyage, turned him from his purpose. The wonderful island was thus lost to the world until discovered by the ballet composer of the nineteenth century, who has given us a very vivid picture of the manners and customs of its inhabitants. It is fortunate, in these days of asserting the rights of women, that they are not nearer neighbours, or there is no telling what grand domestic revolutions they might not give rise to.

We cannot give the plot of the ballet in clear order, for it partakes slightly of the confusion incidental to all stories of this kind; but we find the Spanish gentlemen—who are without doubt that portion of Columbus's escort who shirked their commander under the direction of Pinzon—all right, and landed on the island, and getting into that frightful state of dilemmas naturally to be expected in a country wherein the ladies had everything their own way. At last, it is decided by the fair government to drive the intruders from the island; and then the Queen assembles all her guards in review; and all the evolutions are gone through with which we have become familiar in the "Revolt of the Harem," "Valse," "Valentine and Orson," "Lurline," and many other pieces; but which always delight us by their picturesque and glittering combinations.

Mdlle. Plunkett, whom we remember some years ago at Her Majesty's Theatre, and who is, we believe, sister to the pretty Madame Doche, of the French plays, made her first appearance at Covent-Garden, as the principal character in this ballet. We congratulate Mr. Bunn upon the engagement, for the young lady is destined to become a great favourite. Attractive in face and figure, she is exceedingly graceful and sprightly in her dancing; and in her general style of pantomime and expression reminds us something of Carlotta Grisi. She was loudly applauded throughout the ballet, and encored in a *pas de deux* with Petipa in the second act. She also danced a *pas seul*, distinguished by great finish and precision.

The most unqualified commendation can be bestowed upon the other *artistes* engaged in the performance. Where all were so painstaking and excellent it is needless to particularise. The continuous rounds of general applause testified the complete success of the ballet, which is altogether one of the most attractive and splendid affairs that we have witnessed for some time.

The resources of Covent-Garden are, as is generally known, immense for the production of great effects, and all these have been brought into play to the full in "Les Amazons."

STATUETTE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This beautiful Portrait of the young Sailor Prince has been modelled, by permission of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the picture painted by Win-



STATUETTE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AFTER WINTERHALTER.

terhalter, of which a print has been published by Alderman Moon. The statuette is from the establishment of Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent. The material is Parian. The likeness is very striking, and the characteristic accessories of the nautical costume very nicely executed.

This is certainly one of the most interesting presentments of the youthful Royal Family yet published. It may be seen at Mr. Cundall's, 12, Old Bond-street.

THE TRUE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—This Society are about to establish an agricultural seminary upon a large scale in, perhaps, the part of Ireland where instruction in the cultivation of the soil is most needed by the people. They have, it is said, a sum of £50,000 on hand, collected for this purpose, and with which they intend to purchase a farm of 400 acres in Roscommon, which will be cultivated according to the most improved system, and where the neighbouring peasantry and farmers will be practically taught those lessons indispensable in our present social condition to the maintenance of the population. This model farm, with which an agricultural seminary and museum will be joined, will be superintended by Dr. Bewley, of Moate, a gentleman who, to great practical skill as an agriculturist, joins intimate knowledge of the habits of the people. The Doctor is at present on a tour through the best cultivated districts of England and Scotland, in order to become acquainted with the methods of improvement. He will be stimulated to develop the full advantages of the new institution by a salary of £300 a year, besides one-half the profits of the farm.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS

(Continued from page 222.)

CHAPTER VI.

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

Mrs. PURSEY had received the strictest injunctions from her husband to be careful—extremely careful—that there was nobody lurking close by when Ann opened the door. Her fears prompted obedience, and the servant was duly cautioned. Some days elapsed, however, ere the nervous housemaid espied any suspicious-

looking persons in the neighbourhood; and, on a nearer inspection, she one morning discovered that the man who had left the wine at her master's, was the person in earnest conversation with the individual on whom she had kept her eye during the last few days. This discovery disarmed suspicion, and when she presently saw the two men approaching with a truck loaded with hampers of wine she felt convinced that her fears were groundless.

"Well, Mary," said old Solomon, "this is all right, ain't it? This is Mr. Pursey's."

"Yes," answered the girl. "Here's some wine he ordered of Mr. Moss." And, without further ceremony, the old trickster, aided by his friend, invaded Mr. Pursey's home; and, in less



PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

than ten minutes afterwards, old Solomon was ensconced in Mrs. Pursey's little parlour as

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

Mrs. Pursey was from home when this blight fell upon her household; and old Solomon, to beguile the hours until her return, sought to ingratiate himself with the girl whom he had duped. But Ann was so frightened to listen to the "soft nothings" of this toothless Romeo.

"Well, my dear, what's the use of taking the matter to heart, eh? There are plenty of places in the world. If that's all, I'll give you a character," said old Solomon, by way of beginning.

"You!" answered the maid, scornfully; "I should think a character would be too precious a thing for you to give away. You look as though you were sadly in want of one yourself."

"I, my chicken!" retorted the old man, with repulsive playfulness; "oh no, it doesn't want a character for my purrification."

"Then you must be just suited for your business, you ugly old wretch," said the girl, pouting, adding, in a deeply sorrowful tone, "What will missus say?"

"Why, she'll be deuced pleased to see me, o' course," continued the old sinner, chuckling. "Everybody's glad to see me. I say, my little Wenus—my rosy little angel—can't you give us summat to eat, eh? Just a tit-bit. You haven't such a thing as the back and wings of a cold fowl in the larder, have you?"

"No; and if I had, you shouldn't have it."

"Bless me, what a pity it is I ain't a p'liceman or a grenadier. If I was one or t'other, I might have had the run of the kitchen before this time. Ah! you're a cruel vixen, you are."

At this moment a double knock resounded through the house, and Ann, to her consternation, recognised it as that of her mistress.

"Is that your missus?" asked old Solomon, with stolid calmness.

"Yes, oh dear, dear me, won't she be in a way!" exclaimed the maid, in a terrible state of perplexity.

"Well, fetch down the smelling-bottle, and let her in. She can faint in the front-parlour; it won't disturb me. I'm used to them little surprises."

"You're an unfeelin' old wretch," said Ann, as she went, not without trepidation, to let her mistress in.

"Please, mum," the girl commenced tremblingly, "there's the man in the house who brought master's wine last time. He says he's come on a very different errand now, and won't go—not for some time. He's in the back-parlour, mum."

"Ugh! you good-for-nothing creature!" said Mrs. Pursey, addressing the wretched maid. "This comes of your carelessness: a pretty business you've made of it."

"Please, mum"—

"Oh! don't talk to me. Go down to your work. Where is this man?"

"In the back-parlour, mum."

Hereupon Mrs. Pursey went into her back-parlour, when she discovered old Solomon at full length on the sofa, reading her husband's pet edition of Byron.

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Pursey, advancing to the centre of the room, and assuming the most imposing attitude, "what is your business here?"

"Oh! you're the missus of this place, are you?" said the old man, slowly re-assuming an erect position. "Well, now I look again, so you are. I thought I'd seen your face afore; you know, when I brought some wine from Moss'."

I've come on a different errand now, ain't I?"

"No impertinence, sir; I ask you your business."

"At the suit of Mr. Moss, madam—Mr. Macfurn's affair. Do you understand?"

"That will do. Your place is the kitchen, sir."

"I beg your pardon, mum; this is my place, and here I shall stay."

So saying, the veteran resumed his recumbent position on the sofa, and went on reading. Against such determined conduct as this there was no appeal, and Mrs. Pursey left the man in undisturbed possession of her usual sitting-room.

As all Mr. Pursey's little necessities, which no housewives are without, and which they term their "things," were in the room which old Solomon had appropriated to himself, she had occasion to enter the apartment very often; and each time she was compelled to intrude upon the usurped privacy of Mr. Solomon, he told her that he admired her chairs, that he thought her choice of legs admirable; so admirable, in fact, that he had not made up his mind whether he should purchase them or not. Another time he volunteered his opinion of her husband's portrait, which hung above the mantle-piece, assuring her that it was wonderfully flattered. "Why, to begin, mum, if my memory doesn't deceive me, your husband has a decided pug nose, hasn't he?"

If, of all the shades of character which the large family of man presents to the observer, that of the old, hackneyed, brazen men in the employ of the sheriffs be not the most degraded, humanity is indeed capable of a degradation too horrible to contemplate. Have you watched those vicious specimens of your kind skulking about the lanes and alleys round about Chancery-lane? Have you seen them, old, halt men with some sixty years upon their heads, shuffling about the byways of the Law Courts, seeking eagerly for a job. True, the law must be vindicated—the creditor must have his due; but how is it, if law be the vindication of justice, that its humble instruments are either picked from among a dissolute body, or debased in the pursuit of their calling? Old Solomon was, perhaps, the most hideous specimen of an old man—who, in the natural course of things, would probably be church-yard clay within four seasons—it is possible to conceive.

Thus, he was spent of strength; and with haggard leathern features and toothless gums, dedicating the short span that remained between him and a mystery to which his thoughts never turned, to that soulless trade in the shackles of which he had spent his manhood and hastened his decay. A man was never more enamoured of his art than was old Solomon of his vocation. He recounted his exploits with the gusto and the pride of a man who had performed extraordinary marvels for the good of his race: not that he was impressed with the majesty of the law; on the contrary, he was delighted with its intricacies, and the shelter it afforded to rogues learned in its byways. Under the healthful guidance of such a man as Mr. Moss, it must be at once understood that it was no difficult matter to become a sharp sheriff's man. One day helping to draw a victim into the net, and on the morrow sent by the sheriff to take care of the victim's property—such was the active life of old Solomon.

Mrs. Pursey lost no time in communicating to her husband the fact that an entrance had been effected in their house, and that the impudence of old Solomon was unbearable.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The thing may, to-morrow, be all in your power; But the money, gadzooks, must be paid in an hour. ANON.

THE present policy of those having authority on the turf is all for the improvement of its machinery: witness the Newmarket Meeting of the current week, as daintily devised as a ball-room. There was no ruthless rumpus, as of yore—routing the ring from its propriety but a circle, reserved exclusively for persons of respectability—that is to say, with money to pay for their admission. Now, thus has good begun—but much remains behind: "a consummation devoutly to be wished" is still an embryo so grateful?—its financial condition; the sophistry of its resources. The crisis has arrived in which speculation on horse-racing must be put upon something like a rational footing. This may be taken for granted; so may the assertion that the "something" may be a system contrived by partial professional experience, and not by a scheme volunteered by amateur good-nature. Walter Scott, the kindest-hearted man in the world, apologises to Lady Louisa Stuart for the style of his "Lives of the Novelists" in these words of truth, however unpalatable the deduction:—"I am delighted they afford you any entertainment, for they were flimsily written, being done merely to oblige a friend."... The assumption that a betting-book is a record of engagements entered into upon the faith of capital in hand to cover them, was, most probably, a fable in the days of the Olympic Games; no one supposes it anything but a fiction now. The remonstrance, "You had no right to make wagers without money to pay them," is a logical lie on the part of the proponent. He knows, however slight his practical knowledge of the turf, that betting round is essentially a theory of credit. The odds are simply the elements of tick. The mixture, by properly compounding them, produces a safe, wholesome kiln; the quack makes a mess of his *principia*, ending generally in a bad draft, and sometimes in an explosion. Such will be the case to the end of the chapter; but it would be well that a routine of practice were laid down—a prescription more definite than that now becoming popular, namely, "when taken to be well shaken." The Jockey Club may not hold the office "infra dig." It is within their pharmacopoeia to compound a specific: they will at least not refuse as a boon an alternative. The most dangerous symptoms in betting are those in which the patient may minister to himself, by the simple process of scratching, or "caw me, caw thee"—an operation in which two or more may be concerned: *verbum sap.*

The list for the second October week was infinitely too formidable even to allow its being epitomised here. The *matériel* of the turf is more lavish at Newmarket than it ever was known; and the good stock is in good hands. The gala day was propitious; and the result of the great handicap was not very disastrous, seeing that Surplice came too late into favour for the Cesarewitch to have hurt the nullion.

The result of the Two-year-old Stakes will be to supply the market with a few more lots. The effect of the meeting ought to be that of restoring the sport of horse-racing to the position from which it has been too long drifting upon the breakers. As a popular recreation, its national claim is worthy all honourable welcome: as a passage of popular gambling, it cannot put in a plea even on the score of "a trim reckoning."

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

First year of a Produce Match, 300 sovs., h ft.

Colonel Peel receives 275 forfeit from Lord Glasgow.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Mr. Wesley's Elimea, 5 yrs, 6st 12lb (Dockeray) 1

Lord Cliden's Wanota, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (Robinson) 2

Match, 200, h ft. D. M. The Duke of Bedford's Malmesbury, 8st 7lb (Nat), beat Lord Stanley's Archery, 8st 2lb (F. Butler).—Won by a length.

Fifty Pounds (First Class).

Mr. Hargreaves's Rodney (Bumby) 1

Lord Cliden's f by Bay Middleton, out of Mustard (Robinson) 2

Fifty Pounds (Second Class): for two yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb.

Mr. Drinkald's Grief (Ford) 1

Duke of Richmond's Jelly Fish (Nat) 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each: for two yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three yr-olds, 8st 4lb; four yr-olds, 8st 12lb.

Mr. Fox's Traverser, 5 yrs (Nat) 1

Mr. Shelley's Philosopher, 4 yrs (F. Butler) 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft, for three yr-olds.

Col. Peel's Lola Montez, 8st 7lb (Nat) 1

Duke of Richmond's Helter-Skelter, 8st 4lb (F. Butler) 2

Fifty Pounds.

Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 5 yrs (H. Bell) 1

Lord Cliden's Wanota, 4 yrs (Robertson) 2

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for fillies; 8st 7lb. T.Y.C. (9 Subs.)

Mr. Payne's Farthingale (Nat) 1

Mr. Combes's f by Bay Middleton out of Octave (S. Rogers) 2

Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's sister to Arkwright, 8st 8lb (including 3lb extra) (Nat) 1

Lord Cliden's Czarina, 8st 5lb (Robinson) 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Major Martyn's Nectar (S. Mann) 1

Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Miss Orbell (Templeman) 2

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch.

Mr. Crawford's The Cur, 6 yrs, 8st 3lb (S. Rogers) 1

Colonel Peel's Dacia, 3 yrs, 4st 13lb (Collins) 2

The Royal Stakes of 200 sovs. each, 120 ft.

Mr. Payne's Glendower, 8st 12lb (Nat) 1

Colonel Peel's Sesostris, 8st 7lb (F. Butler) 2

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.

Mr. Wesley's Elimea, 5 yrs (Rogers) 1

Lord W. Powlett's Swivel, 2 yrs (Dockeray) 2

WEDNESDAY.

Post Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, for two yr-olds; colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. (3 Subs.)

Colonel Peel's Tadmor walked over

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Lord Lonsdale's c by Epirus dam by d'Egville (S. Rogers) 1

Lord Albemarle's Grasshopper (Robinson) 2

The Outland Stakes of 30 sovs each, 10 ft if declared, &c.

Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb (Robinson) 1

Mr. Shelley's Watchdog, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb (Pearl) 2

The Town Plate of £50.

Mr. Shelley's Tarella (F. Butler) 1

Mr. Pedley's Cockermouth (A. Day) 2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft.

Lord Chesterfield's g by Jereed, 8st 7lb (F. Butler) 1

Mr. Greville's Damson, 8st 7lb (Nat) 2

The Bedford Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Duke of Bedford's St. Rosalie, 8st 7lb (R. Pettit) 1

Lord Glasgow's Provost, d by Actæon (Templeman) 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft.

Colonel Anson's Rallier (F. Butler) 1

Lord Bateman's Goodwood (Robinson) 2

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. T.Y.C.

Cashier (Robinson) 1

Beiram colt (W. Planner) 2

Post Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each.

Legerdemain (F. Butler) 1

Beiram filly (Bartholomew) 2

Handicap Plate of £100. A.F.

Geraldine (G. Sharp) 1

New Forest Deer (Crouch) 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Payne's Woodcraft (Nat) 1

Lord Glas. ow's Clerk of the Council (F. Butler) 2

The Brethry Stakes of 100 sovs. each.

Lord Chesterfield's Sister to Arkwright (F. Butler) 1

Mr. Payne's Glaucia (Nat) 2

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The revenue returns for the quarter, showing an increase of £700,000, afford gratifying evidence of the steady improvement in the home trade of the country. Of this improvement, the state of the Money Market afforded but a feeble index, the great proportion of business having been done for ready money, or at the shortest credit. Together with the high state of bullion in the Bank of England, and the payment of the dividends (which commenced on Friday), a rise in the price of the Funds might have been justly anticipated. Notwithstanding, however, these favourable circumstances, a fall of one per cent. in Consols has taken place during the week. The English Market on Monday opened with Consols quoting 86½ to ¼ for money. This price soon after yielded to sales; and 86½ for money, and 85½ for time was the closing quotation. Without any assignable cause, Consols on Tuesday receded to 85 to ¼; afterwards rallying, and closing at 85½ to ¼ for Money, and 85½ to ¼ for Account. The publication of the Quarter's Revenue gave a firmer tone to the market on Wednesday, bargains having been done as high as 85½; but this brought sellers, reducing quotations to 85½, ultimately closing at 85½ to ¼. The easy state of money, and absence of sales, gave firmness to the market on Thursday, prices advancing to 85½ to ¼. Various surmises have been hazarded upon the cause of this sudden alteration in prices: some affirm that Government are quietly letting slip a portion of the two millions that hangs over the market, taking the advantage of the known demand for stock that originates with the public after payment of the dividends. Certain it is that money stock has not been for some time so plentiful, and that large sales for delivery have been made. Exchequer Bills have slightly improved during the week, from a belief that a demand will be created by the abundance of money arising from the payment of the dividends, and an indisposition to invest while prices show symptoms of depression. At the close of the week more firmness prevailed; and prices quoted for Bank Stock, 190 ex div; Reduced, 84½ ex div; Consols, 85½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 84½ ex div; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 85-16 ex div; India Bonds, £1000, 36 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 36 pm; Consols for Account, Oct. 17, 35½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 33 pm; £1000, June, 33 pm; £500, March, 33 pm; Small, March, 37 pm; Small, June, 34 pm.

The only fluctuation of interest in the Foreign Market has been in Mexican and Portuguese, which on Monday underwent a reaction, Portuguese receding to 2¼ to ¼, and Mexican to 1½ to ¼ for Money. Mexican, on Tuesday, was the only security that maintained its price; and on Wednesday a rapid advance to 19 was registered, again on Thursday progressing firmly to 19½ to ¼. Portuguese have not advanced, and the little business doing in the other Foreign Securities may be inferred from the following list of business transacted:—Brazilian Bonds, 73 ex div; Chilean Bonds, Six per Cent., 82½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 19½; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cent., 32; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 11½; Ditto, Passive, 2½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 22½; Belgian, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 72½.

Another panic in the Share Market has had the effect of reducing London and North-Western shares to 102, being a decline of 46 per cent. since the 1st of January. Great Western, Eastern Counties, South-Western, in fact, all the established lines of railway, declined, although not in the same proportion. Shareholders were urged in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, at the beginning of this year, to attend the meetings and insist upon the speedy closing of the capital accounts; for, while unclosed, confidence is not likely to be restored. To this may be added, let the shareholders firmly resolve not to proceed with useless branches and extensions merely because acts of Parliament have been secured. In such cases, the first loss is best, experience having abundantly proved that the greater number of branches constructed are positive losses. To stop extensions, begotten in competition, should also occupy the shareholder's attention. By this some millions of outlay may be curtailed, upon which any adequate return in most cases must be unhopful. When the public clearly see what the actual expense of the line has been, an easy calculation of its paying rate will be worked out. Then a better market for Railway Shares may be reasonably anticipated, and a striking contrast afforded to the present appended list of actual bargains:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 12½; Bristol and Exeter, 48; Eastern Counties, 12½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 7½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, ½ dis; East Lancashire, 13½; Ditto, New Quarters, 2½; East Lancashire, 22½; Great Northern, 3½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 2½; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 3½; Great North of England, 22½; Great Western, 73½; Ditto, Half Shares, 42½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 15; Ditto, Fifths, 16; Ditto, New £17, 9; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 3½; Leeds and Bradford, 87½; Lond., Brighton, and S. Coast, 25½; London and North-Western, 102½; Ditto, New, 4½; Ditto, £10, (M. and B.), C, 1½; London and South-Western, 37; Ditto, New £50, 24; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Pref., 9½; Midland, 76; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 7; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 114; Norfolk, 48; Ditto, New £20, 1; Ditto, Guaranteed 5½ per Cent., 4½; North British, 15; Ditto, Halves, 7; Ditto, Thirds, 4½; North Staffordshire, 8; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 1½ x.n.; Shropshire Union, 3½; South-Eastern, 21½; South Wales, 8; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 26½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 23½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 22½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 10½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 49; Ditto, Preference, 63; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 22½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Northern of France, 6½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Tours and Nantes, 1½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The insurrection in Vienna caused some heaviness in the Market yesterday; Consols quoting 86½ to ¼, without any material fluctuation during the day. The Foreign and Share Markets were both flat.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market having been on the increase since our last report, the show of samples to day was tolerably good, but of very middling quality. Selected parcels of both red and white commanded a steady sale, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday. The middling and inferior kinds commanded very little attention, and in some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency. Upwards of 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand this week. This morning really fine qualities mostly sold at extreme rates. The middling and out-of-condition sorts were somewhat easier to purchase. The supply of English barley has somewhat increased. Malt-paring parcels moved off steadily, at full prices. Other sorts were easier to purchase. We had a retail demand for malt, the prices of which were well supported. The supply was very limited. The oat trade was firm, and last week's prices were well maintained. Beans, peas, Indian corn, meal, and flour were dull, but not cheaper.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4090; barley, 2580; oats, 990. Irish: oats, 100. Foreign: wheat, 20,990; barley, 5910; oats, 13,920. Flour, 3320 sacks; malt, 1190 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 58s; ditto, white, 44s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 54s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 32s to 38s; grinding barley, 30s to 30s; distilling ditto, 29s to 32s; malted ditto, 32s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 24s; potato ditto, 23s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 20s; ditto, white, 20s to 23s; tick beans, new, 34s to 37s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 37s to 40s; white, 35s to 38s; bolliers, 40s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 50s; Suffolk, 40s to 42s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 43s, per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 26s to 31s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds the demand is in a very inactive state, at almost nominal quotations. Cakes and oil prices are not cheap.

Oil.—Sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white do., 6s to 9s 0d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, 43s to 45s per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 to £9 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 80s to 90s per quarter. English clover seed, white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, up to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 5d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 32s 1d; beans, 33s 5d; peas, 38s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 11d; barley, 33s 0d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 37s 8d; peas, 39s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—Our market continues void of animation; yet, as the supply on offer is not so heavy, prices rule without any alteration.

Coffee.—The market for all kinds of sugar—raw as well as refined—is excessively heavy, and in some instances the quotations have a downward tendency.

Cocoa.—Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state. In prices, however, we have no material alteration to notice.

Rice.—Fine white Bengal is steady, at 13s to 13s 6d per cwt. In other kinds, exceedingly little business is doing.

Provisions.—Irish butter, the stock of which is now upwards of 55,000 casks, is a very dull sale, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Foreign butter moves off heavily, at the same amount of depression. English butter is in a slow demand, at 9s to 9s 6d per cwt. for fine Dorset, 9s to 9s 6d for middling ditto, 9s to 9s 6d for fine Devon, and 10s to 11s per dozen lbs for fresh. The inquiry for all kinds of bacon is quiet, at 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Hams and the best lard move off freely, at very full prices. In cheese and all other articles we have no change to notice.

Tallow.—Owing to the large stock of the demand for all kinds of tallow rules heavy, at further depressed rates. P.Y.C. on the spot is 45s 9d to 46s per cwt.

Oils.—Our

BRITISH SOUTHERN WHALE

Gentlemen or science and the public generally are respectfully invited to inspect the machinery and apparatus employed in the roasting of Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee, and to view the whole in action at the warehouses of Dakin and Co., in Shoemaker-row, within stone's-throw of "Number One," where an assistant is in waiting to accompany visitors to the warehouses, and to explain the whole of the ROYAL PATENT PROCESS for roasting and preserving coffee.

and BERRALL, 44, Edgeware-road, consisting of
Beautiful Striped, Checked, and Glace Silks, is 6jd. to 1s. 11jd.
Elegant Broc.-ded ditto, in Silk and Satin, 2s 3jd. to 2s. 11d.
Black Satins, Silks, Moires, &c., wonderfully cheap.—Patterns sent
postage free.—Address BERRALL and BERRALL, 44, Edgeware-road.

street-within; James Revell, 272, Oxford-street; W. Delatouche, 14, Oxford-street; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street.

Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really authorised testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Sent free, by return of post, by T. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London, in return for 13 penny stamps.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT CALAIS.

To-morrow (Oct. 15), pursuant to an official announcement from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, this new Lighthouse will be illuminated for the first time. It is situated at about 400 metres distance from the old Lighthouse Tower in one of the entrenchments of the fortifications of the town of Calais, at 50° 57' 45" north latitude, and 0° 29' 2" west longitude. The elevation of the lantern is 51 metres above the ground, and 58 metres above high water. The light will be within sight 20 miles. The light will change every four minutes, the bursts of light preceded and followed by partial eclipses, which, in ordinary weather, will not be total beyond about 12 nautical miles. Appended to the official notice is the following:—

In order to prevent the mistakes which may arise from the multiplicity of lights along the coast, it is necessary here to give the appearance of the lights adjacent to the Calais light.

Ostend light.—A fixed light.

Dunkerque light.—An eclipse every minute.

Gravelines light.—A fixed light.

New Calais light.—Varied by bursts of light every four minutes.

Grines light.—An eclipse every half minute.

Capeux light.—(At the entry of the bay of the Somme.)—Varied by bursts of light every four minutes.

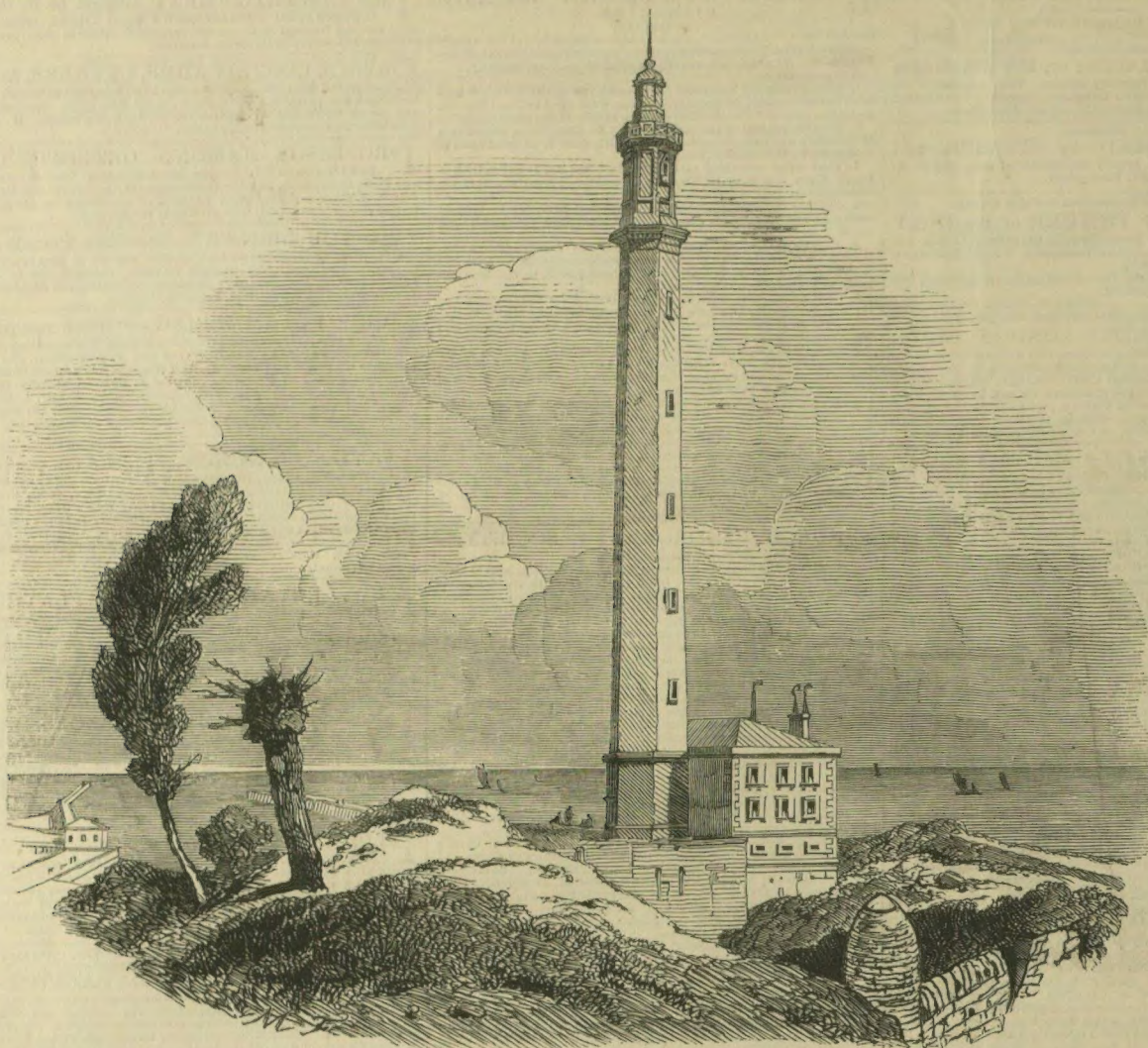
This new Lighthouse was first proposed in June, 1844, by M. Reynaud, Engineer-in-Chief of Bridges and Roads, and Secretary of the Commission of Lighthouses; the design for the elevation being furnished by M. Delabie, of Calais. The works were confided to M. Gandet, under the superintendence of the Engineer-in-Chief of the port of Calais.

The site was selected on August 25, 1845, and on September 5 the works were commenced. The foundation consists of blocks of stone, of great depth beneath the basement. This comprises two cellars for the oil, &c., besides a cistern; these cellars communicating with the vaults of the fortifications. The ascent from thence is by a stone staircase, to the ground-floor, which contains a vestibule and apartments: the staircases leading to the lantern are embellished, and the lantern-chamber and the vestibule are paved with marble. The interior of the tower is circular; the exterior, octagonal. The upper portion of the design consists of eight pilasters supporting an entablature, surmounted with a cornice and consoles; and above this is an open stone balcony, surrounding the base, upon which is placed the lantern, of elegant form.

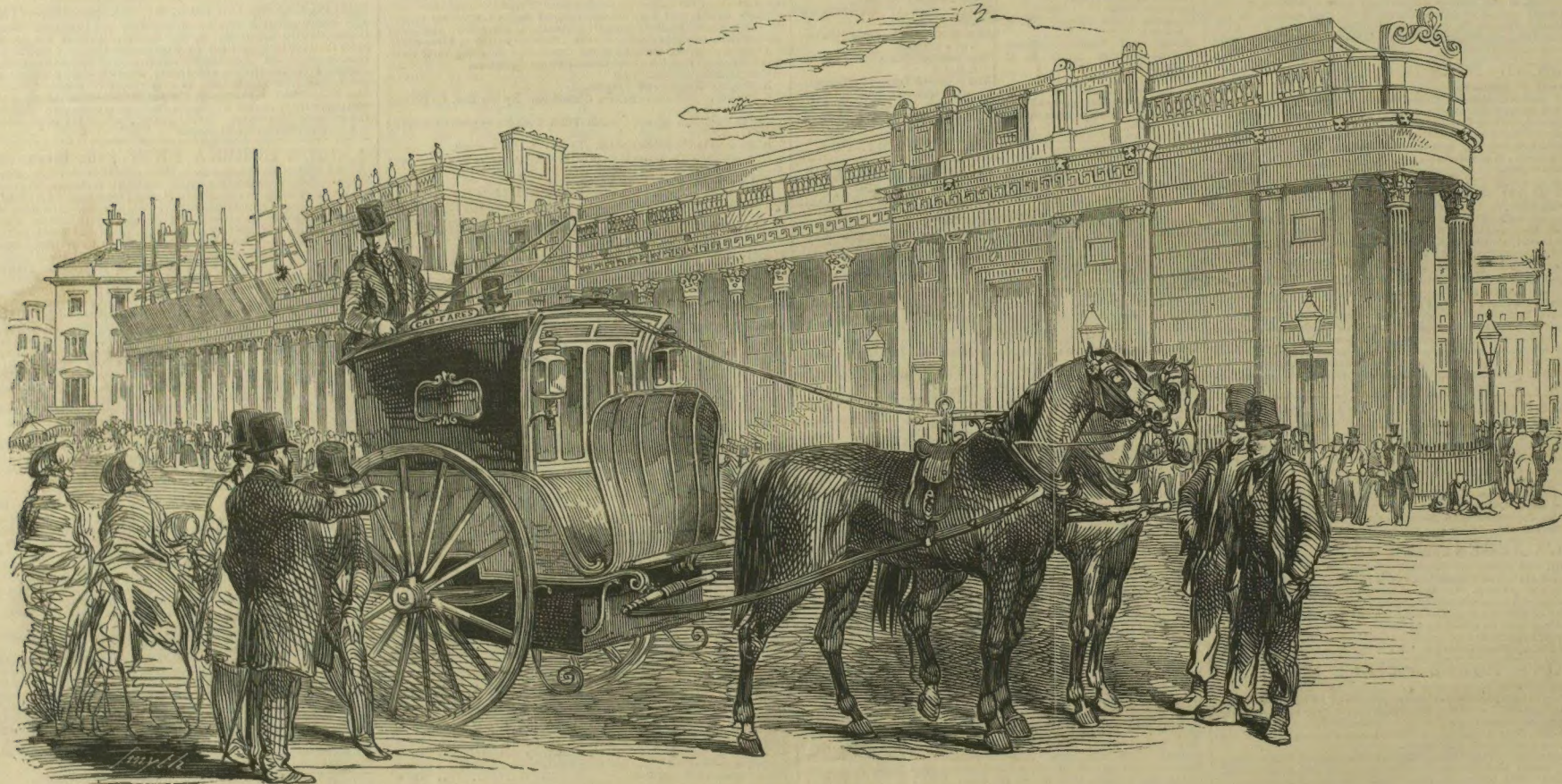
The cost of this beautiful Lighthouse is £8000.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.—The *Halifax Sun* says:—"They talk of building another suspension bridge over the Niagara, opposite Queenston. At the location chosen, the water space is about 600 feet; between the towers, which are to be of stone, the distance is about 800 feet. Mr. Elliott, the engineer, offers to construct the bridge for carriages and foot passengers for 40,000 dollars, and to take 10,000 dollars of the stock himself. The remaining 30,000 dollars to be divided between Canada and the United States. We understand, says the *Toronto Examiner*, that Mr. Elliott has made affidavit at Lockport, that the bridge at the Falls, in its present state, is unsafe, and will not last two years."

DEFECIATION OF TOLLS ON THE SURREY SIDE OF THE RIVER.—Since the opening of the extension line of the South-Western Railway from Nine Elms to the Waterloo-road, the trustees of the Surrey and Sussex roads have intimated that it will be necessary to erect new toll-gates, the ordinary income having been so greatly reduced by the railway as to be quite insufficient for the repair of the public roads. This announcement has created great dissatisfaction amongst the owners and occupants of household property, not only in all this part of the metropolis, but in the various suburban districts, which must be more or less affected by the exaction of a fresh toll. Several meetings have already been held in Camberwell, Walworth, and other places, for the purpose of resisting the threatened infliction of new tolls. The road trustees assert, however, that they have no other alternative; whilst other parties seem to be of opinion that the railway company, having obtained so much of the traffic, should be assessed in a proportionate degree for the maintenance of the public thoroughfares. The railway directors, naturally enough, demur to this proposition, the line having been already subjected to a heavy charge in the shape of highway rate. Should the road trustees put up any fresh gates, the matter will it is said be brought before Parliament immediately on its re-assembling.



NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT CALAIS.



NEW PATENT CURRICULE TRIBUS.

THE NEW CURRICULE TRIBUS.

This new public carriage, patented by Mr. Harvey, of Lambeth House, has just made its appearance in the streets of the metropolis. Our illustration shows the vehicle *en grand tenue*: it is open in front, like Hansom's patent cab, and has seats for three persons; the driver sitting at the right-hand corner behind, and the conductor to the left of the door.

It is drawn by two horses, across whose backs is the horizontal steel bar, which formed a feature of the caparisoning of curricles of old. The carriage is handsomely appointed; and, besides the shutter windows in front, has side windows, filled with ground glass. Although drawn by two horses, cab fares only are charged by this new "Tribus."

It may be seen at Heath's York Stables, York-road, Lambeth, nearly opposite Astley's Amphitheatre; where it is let for private use.

Our Artist has depicted the new carriage passing the Bank of England; by which means are also shown the architectural additions just made to the Bank façade.

LITTLEMORE CHURCH.

On Michaelmas-day, the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of a large body of Clergy, consecrated the additions to Littlemore Church, near Oxford, consisting of a tower and chancel, which have been erected by the munificence of C. Crawley, Esq., and friends. The Bishop preached an impressive discourse on the occasion, and a large amount was collected at the offertory.

This church is remarkable as having formerly been held by the Rev. J. H. Newman, before his secession to the Roman Church. The additions are in the Early English style, executed in stone, with shafts of Purbeck marble. The tower is but half finished, and capped with a temporary covering. The chancel roof is of oak, and of an agreeable design; though, perhaps, rather too light. The screen and other wood-work is of oak, but slight, and, as a whole, of inferior design. The tall and narrow chancel windows are all filled with stained glass by Willement, in the style of the period; and, though not in themselves master-pieces of that art, yet relieve the monotony that would otherwise prevail, from the total absence (it is to be hoped, only temporary) of decorative colour at the end. Altogether, the pleasing proportions and purity of detail reflect great credit on Mr. J. Clarke, of London, from whose designs the works have been executed.



LITTLEMORE CHURCH.